

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China*

3 Jun 87

FBIS-CHI-87-106

i

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**GENERAL**

PRC Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing	A	1
Colombians, Cypriots To Visit	A	1
WFC Delegation Leader Named	A	1
On Thai-Cambodian Border	A	1
On Sri-Lankan Situation	A	2
Li Peng Meets Socialist Railway Ministers	A	2

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO Views Yang's Los Angeles Stopover [29 May]	B	1
U.S. Congressman Visits SRV To Discuss MIAs	B	2
Hu Qili Meets U.S. Scientists in Beijing	B	3
Physicist Greeted by Zhang	B	3
Gu Mu Meets Square D Company Chairman at Ceremony	B	3

NORTHEAST ASIA

TA KUNG PAO Examines Kurihara's Beijing Talks [Hong Kong 2 Jun]	D	1
RENMIN RIBAO on WPK Reaction to Kim's PRC Visit [29 May]	D	2
Commentary Views South Korean Political Situation [RENMIN RIBAO 1 Jun]	D	3

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

Qiao Shi Begins Bangladesh Visit, Meets President	F	1
Wu Xueqian Meets With Algerian President	F	1
Says Visit 'Complete Success'	F	2
Pakistan Envoy in Beijing Welcomes Zhao's Visit	F	2
Zhao Ziyang Sends Condolence Message to Lebanon	F	3
India Orders Soviet-Made MiG-29 Fighter Planes	F	3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Wu Xueqian Arrives in Ivory Coast for Visit	G	1
Ji Pengfei Meets Central African Foreign Minister	G	1
Talks With Ulanhu	G	1

WEST EUROPE

HSIN WAN PAO Views U.S. Involvement in UK Election [Hong Kong 29 May]	H	1
--	---	---

He Qizhong Greets UK Defense Staff Deputy Chief
Meets Yang Dezhi

H 2
H 2

EAST EUROPE

XINHUA Views Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Eastern Europe
Commentary on Zhao's Visit to Eastern Europe
[Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]
Zhao's East Europe Trip To Expand Trade Ties
[CHINA DAILY 2 Jun]
Deng Liqun Meets Polish Journal Delegation
Hu Qili Meets Polish Workers' Party Delegation
PRC, Poland Sign Cooperative Agreements

I 1
I 2
I 3
I 5
I 5
I 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Wan Li To Be Acting Premier During Zhao's Trip
Top Level Reshuffle Seen in Organization Department
[Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 3 Jun]
Deng Xiaoping Commends Military Fire-Fighters
HONGQI Urges Implementation of Central Documents
[No 10]
Students Query Liu Ji on Strikes, Political Issues
[RENMIN RIBAO 24 May]
Commentator on School Discipline, Academic Style
[GUANGMING RIBAO 14 May]
Wang Meng Discusses Nature of 'True Art'
Li Peng Addresses Children's Workers Forum
Liu Binyan's Views on Newspapers Criticized
[XINWEN ZHANXIAN No 3]
Xi Zhongxun, Others Attend Benefit Performance
Qin Jiwei, Others Mourn Huang Chaotian Death
RENMIN RIBAO on Navy's Telecommunications Systems
[29 May]
Chinese Tank Force Among Top 3 in World
[Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]
China Establishes New Army Training Divisions
[JIEFANGJUN BAO 19 May]
LIAOWANG Discusses Civilian Training for PLA Men
[Hong Kong OVERSEAS EDITION 25 May]
More Rural Workers Turn to Industry, Services

K 1
K 1
K 3
K 3
K 5
K 15
K 17
K 17
K 21
K 24
K 24
K 24
K 25
K 26
K 28
K 34

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hubei Leaders Attend Craftsmen's Congress
Hunan Leaders Watch Song, Dance Performance

P 1
P 1

SOUTHWEST REGION

Xizang Leaders Meet Armed Police Force Officers
Xizang Leaders Attend Children's Day Gathering
Briefs: Xizang Cultural Organizations

Q 1
Q 1
Q 1

NORTH REGION

Hebei's Xing on Ideological-Political Work
[HEBEI RIBAO 16 May]

R 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Leaders Present Commendations
Briefs: Qinghai Loans for Enterprises; Qinghai
Tax Revenue

T 1

T 1

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

New Group Calls for Contacts With Mainland
'First' PRC-Taiwan Film Production Completed

U 1

U 1

TAIWAN

PRC Takeover of Spratly Islands Denied
[CHINA POST 28 May]

V 1

HONG KONG & MACAO

MACAO

Lisbon Accepts Pinto Machado's Resignation [XINHUA]

W 1

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS BRIEFING

Colombians, Cypriots to Visit

OW031030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1012 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Colombia led by Roman Gomez Ovalle, president of the House of Representatives, will arrive in Beijing on June 5 for a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee.

This was announced by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

The spokesman also announced that a delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus led by Vassos Lyssarides, president of the House of Representatives, will arrive here on June 7 for a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee.

WFC Delegation Leader Named

OW031024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1014 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, will head a Chinese delegation to attend the 13th session of the ministerial conference of the World Food Council [WFC] of the United Nations, which will be convened in Beijing, China, from June 8 to 11.

This was announced by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

On Thai-Cambodian Border

OW031044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- "The Chinese Government and people firmly support the necessary actions the Thai side has taken to safeguard its territorial integrity and sovereignty, and strongly condemn the Vietnamese troops for their act of aggression against Thai territory," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Asked about China's comments on the recent situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the spokesman said at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon that "as is known to all, the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border remains tense."

"This results entirely from the wanton intrusions by Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea into Thai territory," the spokesman added.

It has once again laid bare the lie of the Vietnamese authorities to the effect that it "completely respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand," he said.

On Sri Lankan Situation

OW031114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- China holds that the internal affairs of Sri Lanka should be settled by the Sri Lankan people themselves and no other country should interfere, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said here this afternoon.

"We sincerely hope that Sri Lanka will settle its internal problems properly so that the Sri Lankan people can build their country in a peaceful and stable environment," the spokesman said at the weekly news briefing.

"China and Sri Lanka are friendly countries. As a friend of Sri Lanka, we naturally feel concerned about the developments of the situation there," he added.

LI PENG MEETS SOCIALIST RAILWAY MINISTERS

OW030101 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, on 31 May met in Beijing with the participants to the 15th session of the intergovernmental Organization of Railways Cooperation, including railway ministers and deputy ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Albania, DPRK, Cuba, MPR, Poland, Romania, USSR, and CSSR, as well as with the representative of the SFRY Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications and the president of the Organization of Railways Cooperation.

The session opened in Beijing on 29 May. The PRC minister of railways chaired the session. The participants discussed future cooperation in railway and motor transportation.

During the meeting with the guests, Li Peng said: Railway transportation plays an important role in China's communications system. Chinese railway departments have made comparatively large strides in economic reform. The system of contract work is being achieved in all branches of Chinese railway transportation. Moreover, in slightly more than a year, significant results have been achieved.

Otto Arndt, GDR minister of transportation, on behalf of the foreign guests present, thanked Li Peng vice premier of the PRC State Council, for the reception and wished the Chinese people even greater successes.

The session closed on 1 June.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS YANG'S LOS ANGELES STOPOVER

HK020901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 87 p 6

["Newsletter From the United States" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jing Xianfa (2529 2009 3127): "A Bridge of Friendship Spanning the Ocean"]

[Text] Los Angeles, 27 May (RENMIN RIBAO) -- In Los Angeles, the "city of hope and opportunities," which is situated on the west coast of the United States, one can better appreciate the meaning of the following remarks by Yang Shangkun: "China and the United States are two great nations on the two shores of the Pacific. One of them is a country with the greatest economic strength in the world, while the other is a developing country with the world's largest population. There are broad prospects for economic and cultural exchanges between them on an equal and mutually beneficial basis."

Los Angeles is a rapidly developing international trade center on the west coast of the United States. It is also the last city to be visited by the Chinese delegation. It so happened that when Vice Chairman Yang was vice governor of Guangdong he laid the foundation for relations between Los Angeles and Guangzhou as "friendly cities," and now he was a guest in Los Angeles. When Mayor Bradley presented him with the "key to Los Angeles," thunderous applause broke out. The developing friendship and trust between the two countries provides ample opportunity for the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

The future of cities bordering on the Pacific is closely tied to the Pacific Ocean. As a result of rapid economic development in Asia and the Asia-Pacific region over the past 10 years, the center of U.S. global trade and scientific and technological development has been gradually moving west. The fertile soil, the sunny weather, and the long coastline... Los Angeles is indeed blessed with excellent natural conditions. Today, Los Angeles is not only the United States' largest international trade center. It also has the country's largest marine industry and electronics industry base. The evolution of Los Angeles epitomizes the development of the United States into a "Pacific country." Today, the volume of the trade between the United States and the Asia-Pacific region accounts for about one third of the total volume of U.S. foreign trade. The development of its trade and economic relations with China has been most spectacular. The United States is now China's third most important trade partner. The total amount of direct investment in China it has agreed upon is the largest amount by any foreign investor in China. U.S. businessmen have invested money in more than 300 energy, communications, electronics, and agricultural projects in China. Many trades and departments are involved in this.

Americans like to say that China and the United States are two different countries separated by a large ocean. Although they have different social systems and interests, they are concerned with peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and with its development. It is for this reason that the two countries can more extensively cooperate with each other in economic affairs and trade and carry out more extensive technological changes. Yang Shangkun, head of the Chinese delegation, pointed out that: With regard to their economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, China and the United States should "respect each other, treat each other as equals, strengthen exchanges between them, and seek common development." Our American friends in Los Angeles should be praised for their efforts in this regard. At the Los Angeles World Affairs Committee's state banquet, we again met Lady Amundson, vice chairman of the committee. [paragraph continues]

This lady almost never misses any reception for Chinese delegations. Another lady proudly told this reporter that she had led more than 20 tourist groups to China over the past 5 years. A University of Southern California professor, who speaks fluent Chinese, told this reporter that he was planning a trip to China to study the development of township and town enterprises in Zhejiang's Xinxing.

Relations between China and the United States, two great nations on the opposite shores of the Pacific, should have developed much more rapidly. However, the Taiwan issue, which is closely related to Sino-U.S. relations, remains a tremendous obstacle to the normal development of Sino-U.S. relations. In Los Angeles, Vice Chairman Yang elaborated on the Chinese Government's stand on the Taiwan issue, that is, it calls for the implementation of the principle of "one country, two systems," the purpose of which is to give Taiwan a high degree of political autonomy and to allow it to have its own independent budget, keep its army, and have independent judicial power. Vice Chairman Yang hoped that the U.S. Government would contribute something to China's peaceful reunification. People should be able to clearly see that the peoples on the two shores of the Pacific cannot enjoy basking in the sun on this great ocean until the overcast sky above it is cleared.

It is indeed difficult to describe how much the Chinese people desire reunification of the motherland. The evening the Chinese delegation arrived in Los Angeles, about 1,000 Chinese descendants and Chinese hosted a banquet in honor of Vice Chairman Yang and the Chinese delegation. On this occasion, Vice Chairman Yang delivered a speech, which won applause from the audience. A Chinese descendant representative said: "We Overseas Chinese count on a reunified and powerful motherland." When the band played the melodies "Young Ladies on Mount Ali" and "Who Does Not Say That My Hometown Is Good," the people present immediately felt a longing for their motherland!

The Chinese people had a wonderful time with the U.S. people in Los Angeles. They cannot easily have a wonderful time together. When asked by some American friends to say something on his impression of the United States, Vice Chairman Yang said: "I am impressed by the U.S. people's friendly feelings toward the Chinese people and by the United States' highly developed science, technology, and economy!"

Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun said the following words in accurate English: "Thank you very much!" The thunderous applause that followed, which was infused with the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, did not subside for a long while.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN VISITS SRV TO DISCUSS MIA'S

OW291242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Hanoi, May 29 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Congressman Robert J. Mrazek planned to discuss children fathered by American servicemen and American troops missing in action with Vietnam's vice foreign minister this afternoon.

So far no details on the talks between Mrazek and Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Di Nien have been released.

Mrazek told XINHUA as he arrived today that he would discuss Amerasians born during the Vietnam war, a Vietnamese emigration program, missing servicemen and bilateral relations, although he stressed he did not represent the U.S. Government.

Mrazek said the Vietnamese will allow him to take a 16-year-old mixed blood boy back to the U.S. when he returns tomorrow.

Mrazek's visit comes amid increasing contacts between the United States and Vietnam. American National Security Council member Richard Childress ended a two-day visit to Hanoi yesterday after official discussions on stalled talks on missing servicemen.

HU QILI MEETS U.S. SCIENTISTS IN BEIJING

OW010836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today Professor W.K.H. Panofsky, former director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center of the United States, Mrs. Panofsky, U.S. noted physicist Professor Tsung-Dao Lee, and Mrs. Lee.

President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Zhou Guangzhao was present on the occasion.

Physicist Greeted By Zhang

OW011126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, Chinese state councillor and chairman of the China Association for International Exchange of Personnel, met and gave a dinner for noted physicist from the United States Professor Tsung-Dao Lee and his wife here tonight.

Noted Chinese physicist Wang Ganchang was present at the meeting and dinner.

GU MU MEETS SQUARE D COMPANY CHAIRMAN AT CEREMONY

OW021234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Square D Company of the United States led by its Chairman Dalton L. Knauss.

Knauss arrived here for the opening ceremony of the Square D Company's Beijing office.

The office opened yesterday.

TA KUNG PAO EXAMINES KURIHARA'S BEIJING TALKS

HK020811 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Jun 87 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Japanese Defense Minister Concludes Talks in Beijing"]

[Text] Defense Minister's First Visit to China [subhead]

Yuko Kurihara, director general of Japan's Defense Agency, and his party concluded their visit to Beijing on 31 May, heading for other areas. He was the first Japanese defense minister to visit China. Before he started on his trip to China, almost all the newspapers in Japan were worried that because of China's unhappiness over the Kokorio [Guanghua] case, no results would come out of Kurihara's current visit to China.

One view prevailing in Japan was that with Hu Yaobang's resignation, there would be a change in China's attitude towards Japan, which would become more "solemn" and less "friendly." Those people holding this view linked the expulsion of a Japanese reporter from China with China's attitude toward the Kokorio incident. They thought that China's tough attitude was attributable to Hu Yaobang no longer being the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. This way of explaining China's policy by linking the upholding of principle with the change of a person at top levels actually meant taking the easy way out by avoiding the main issue, or passing the buck to China alone by sidestepping the Kokorio issue. This left the Japanese misinformed and led to misunderstandings about the problem in question.

In China's view, the Kokorio case is a matter of principle involving "two Chinas." In the matter of principle, Beijing has all along upheld its opposition. Take a look at the many arguments and twists and turns in the past several years of Sino-U.S. relations because of the Taiwan problem. China has all along upheld the principle of "one China."

Talks Between Zhang Aiping and Kurihara [subhead]

During Kurihara's talks with Zhang Aiping in Beijing, the Chinese side reiterated its attitude toward the Kokorio case. But it also indicated that it understood Japan's system. It expressed the hope that based on its actual conditions, Japan would overcome obstacles and effect a solution. This was a rational suggestion put forth by China precisely because it values Sino-Japanese friendly relations.

Japan's national defense spending this year surpassed one percent of the gross national product. This increase in national defense spending has naturally aroused the sensitivity and concern of various Asian countries. Kurihara explained Japan's defense policy to Zhang Aiping. Zhang Aiping said that through Kurihara's explanation, China had a deeper understanding of the matter. But Zhang Aiping also pointed out: Although it involves an extremely small number of people in Japan, the tendency toward militarism exists. Concerning this, vigilance should be raised. He further pointed out: "Due to the painful lessons in history, there should be a limit to Japan's increase in its defense forces. The unease of neighboring countries should not be aroused." This was uttered only out of a desire for friendship.

An Understanding of Japan's Defense Policy [subhead]

When meeting with Kurihara on 13 May, Vice Premier of China Wan Li said more aptly: "Only after long-term efforts by many people in the two countries have today's results been achieved in the Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation. This should be doubly treasured. The Chinese Government will never do anything to impair Sino-Japanese friendship." The last line in particular was entirely prompted by goodwill and sincerity.

True, public opinion in Japan has nothing to say about China's political leaders in their approach to Kurihara's speech. Japan, worried that as the 50th anniversary of the "July 7 incident of 1937" happened to fall this year, China's commemorative activities would impair Sino-Japanese relations. Chinese leaders had made it clear that the main aim was to educate the younger generation, and that relations between the two countries would not be affected.

Friendly relations between China and Japan have received the adequate attention of 1.1 billion people of the two countries. Some people in Japan today have suggested that given the improper verdict on the Kokori case, a judgment of the case based on Japan's Constitution should be demanded. From this, it can be seen that there is a law for Japan to follow in handling this problem.

RENMIN RIBAO ON WPK REACTION TO KIM'S PRC VISIT

HX03C448 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 87 p 6

[Report by Reporter Xi Bixiang (2776 1405 1660): "Workers Party of Korea Hails Kim Il-song's Visit to China"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May -- On 27 May, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] held a meeting, which was presided over by General Secretary Kim Il-song. The meeting spoke highly of the great successes scored by Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China and decided to expand and develop the friendly relations between Korea and China.

The Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN today carried the full text of the communique of the meeting.

The meeting unanimously pointed out that President Kim Il-song's visit to China had consolidated the sealed-in-blood traditional Korea-China friendship, further strengthened the common struggle of the two peoples for peace, socialism, and communism, and was another epoch-making historical event.

The meeting stressed that during the meetings and talks in Beijing with President Kim Il-song, Chinese party and state leaders spoke highly of the earth-shaking changes effected by the Korean people in socialist construction, and heartily wished the Korean people fresh success in their endeavors to attain the grand targets of the Third 7-Year Plan. Comrade Kim Il-song also congratulated the Chinese people on their great successes in achieving stability and unity of the whole country, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics after the founding of New China, especially after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and said these successes show that the line and policy of the CPC to maintain the four cardinal principles and carry out the four modernizations are correct policies proceeding from the specific conditions of China.

The meeting pointed out: The Chinese party and state leaders strongly supported the correct principles and policies formulated by the Korean party and Government to relax the situation on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and opposed the scheme for the so-called "cross recognition" which in essence is aimed at creating "two Koreas." President Kim Il-song also noted that the Chinese party and Government in recent years have correctly solved the problem of the restoration of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao and expressed firm support for the Chinese people's just struggle for the complete reunification of the whole of China by recovering Taiwan.

The meeting noted with great joy that Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, accepted the invitation by President Kim Il-song to visit Korea.

The meeting stressed that it was an unshaken policy of the Korean party and Government and the unanimous will of the Korean people to expand and develop in an all-round way the unbreakable fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SOUTH KOREAN POLITICAL SITUATION

HK011246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 87 p 6

[Commentary by correspondent Xu Baokang (1776 1405 1660): "Viewing the South Korean Political Situation From the Cabinet Reshuffle"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 May -- The No Sin-yong cabinet of South Korea resigned en masse on 26 May because it was held responsible for the beating to death of Pak Chong-chol by the police. Subsequently, Chun Tu-hwan reshuffled the cabinet and appointed Yi Hon-ki prime minister. He also appointed seven other cabinet members.

Public opinion here indicates that the cabinet reshuffle was the "horse changing tactics" adopted by Chun Tu-hwan to pacify the turbulence in the present political situation, aiming to stabilize the rule of his regime and paving the way for the long-term rule of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP].

The Pak Chong-chol incident was a terror created by the Chun Tu-hwan authorities in January in which a group of patriotic students were suppressed. Pak Chong-chol, a student at Seoul University, was arrested by the police because he took part in a demonstration for democracy and against the government. He died of a police beating during the course of an interrogation on 14 January. To pacify the strong protests by the people, Chun Tu-hwan dismissed the internal affairs minister on 20 January. But not long ago, on the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju Uprising, the nonruling parties and a group of students once again staged anti-government demonstrations, in which they strongly demanded that the government clarify the truth of Pak Chong-chol's murder and that the personnel in the Chun Tu-hwan administration involved in this incident be held responsible for their crime.

Apparently, the South Korean cabinet reshuffle resulted from Pak Chong-chol's murder. But in fact, it has a more profound political background. Since he assumed office, Chun Tu-hwan has inherited the political system of the former dictator Pak Chung-hee. Toward the nonruling parties and the student movement, he adopts the policy of combining suppression and control through conciliation, with emphasis on the former. [paragraph continues]

This has met with constant opposition from the people. The people have been expecting a change in the present situation and the realization of social and political democracy. Over the last few years, the nonruling parties have engaged in a sharp struggle over the issue of "amending the Constitution." Various nonruling parties have proposed a direct presidential election aimed at terminating personal dictatorship, whereas the ruling DJP insists on the long-term exercising of the "cabinet responsibility system." Since the beginning of this year, the South Korean people have cherished a stronger demand for amending the Constitution. Chon Tu-hwan made a "special speech" on 13 April, annulling the government's previous promise for "holding consultations on the amendment of the Constitution" and postponing the time for amending the Constitution. This fully indicates the ambition of the DJP to use the existing Constitution to indefinitely continue its rule. This has aroused widespread dissatisfaction among the nonruling parties and people in various social circles and has further worsened the unstable political situation.

Trying to stabilize the turbulent political situation and divert the people's attention from their struggle with a "cabinet reshuffle" has always been Chon Tu-hwan's habit. Since he assumed power in 1981, every time he finds himself in political difficulties, he has always made the cabinet members act as "scapegoats", under the pretext of "renovating the state administration."

As revealed by incomplete statistics, cabinet reshuffles have numbered more than 20 over the last 6 years, and prime ministers alone have changed six times. People are aware that several of the newly-appointed cabinet members are Chon Tu-hwan's reliable supporters. Prime Minister Yi Hwang was originally president of the procuratorate. As soon as he assumed office, he declared that he wanted to pursue the "political belief" of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. At present, the South Korean people's feelings of opposing dictatorship and seeking democracy are running high and the opposition between the ruling and nonruling parties is becoming stronger. The turbulent political situation resulting from all this will not calm down because of the current cabinet reshuffle. It seems that Chon Tu-hwan has found the going tougher and tougher.

QIAO SHI BEGINS BANGLADESH VISIT, MEETS PRESIDENT

OW021122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 2 Jun 87

[Text] Dhaka, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh and China today expressed willingness to explore more ways for diversified economic cooperation so as to promote their bilateral ties.

This was expressed here this morning when Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad received Chinese Vice Premier Qiao Shi who arrived here yesterday for a five-day visit to the South Asian country.

Ershad said he was very happy to see the Chinese participation in his country's projects in diversified forms including joint venture, project and technical services contracts and many scientific exchange programs.

He particularly mentioned a huge bridge now under construction in Dhaka over the river Buriganga. The 850-meter long bridge is undertaken by Chinese bridge builders and is expected to open to traffic in 3.5 years' time.

Meanwhile Qiao Shi said the bridge together with a Bangladesh-aided primary school in Beijing will play an important role to promote the Dhaka-Beijing friendly ties.

Both of them hoped to have more efforts for exploration of more ways to diversify the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Qiao is currently on a three-nation tour and Bangladesh is the last leg of the tour. He had visited Burma and Nepal before arriving here.

Referring to his next month's visit to China, Ershad, who was awarded the U.N. Population Award for 1987, said he hoped to see some Chinese family planning programs at the village level to help reduce the population growth rate.

The two nations are both troubled by the problem of over population and Ershad got the award for "his personal commitment and active involvement" in helping reduce the country's population growth rate from 3.2 percent in 1980 to 2.4 percent at present.

Before his departure for home on June 5, the Chinese vice premier is expected to hold talks and meetings with a number of Bangladesh officials and visit Chittagong, Bangladesh's largest seaport.

WU XUEQIAN MEETS WITH ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

OW030426 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Algerian President Bendjedid gave an audience to Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian on the afternoon of 1 June and had warm and friendly talks with him on current major international issues and on the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

During the meeting, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian conveyed to President Bendjedid best regards from Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Xiannian; he presented President Bendjedid a letter from President Li Xiannian.

President Bendjedid asked Wu Xueqian to convey his best regards to Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Xiannian. Bendjedid said: In the past, Algeria attached great importance to China's experiences gained during the revolutionary struggles; Algeria now pays particular attention to China's experiences gained in economic reform and opening to the outside world.

Says Visit 'Complete Success'

OW030415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 2 Jun 87

[By reporter Bai Guorui]

[Text] Algiers, 2 Jun (XINHUA) -- Winding up his 2-day official visit to Algeria, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian left here this morning for Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast, on an official visit.

Before his departure, Wu Xueqian told XINHUA that his visit to Algeria was a complete success. During the visit he had a broad and in-depth exchange of views with Algerian President Bendjedid, Foreign Affairs Minister Taleb, and other Algerian leaders on international issues of mutual concern and on bilateral relations. Both countries share identical views on such major international issues as disarmament and maintenance of world peace, the Middle East issue, the strengthening of Arab unity, the need to quickly stop the Iran-Iraq war, and so forth.

Wu Xueqian added that Sino-Algerian friendship was established during revolutionary struggles, and cooperation between the two countries has been good. He expressed the hope that, on the basis of their fine political relations, the two countries can find a new path for developing their economic and technical cooperation and bilateral trade.

Wu Xueqian was seen off at the airport by Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb and Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Jin Sen.

Wu Xueqian arrived in Algiers on 31 May after visiting five countries in eastern and southern Africa. President Bendjedid received Wu Xueqian on 1 June. Taleb and Wu Xueqian had talks on 31 May and 1 June.

PAKISTAN ENVOY IN BEIJING WELCOMES ZHAO'S VISIT

OW021054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 2 Jun 87

["Pakistan Ambassador: Chinese Premier's Visit Will Bring Pakistan and China Closer" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Ambassador to China Akram Zaki today described Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's coming visit to Pakistan as a "journey of friendship in the cause of peace" that will bring the two nations even closer.

The ambassador made the remark at a press conference he gave here today.

Premier Zhao is scheduled to pay an official goodwill visit to Pakistan from June 21 to 24 at the invitation of Pakistan Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.

Zaki said despite the differences of the language and script and historical background, the two countries and their peoples are committed to peace and development of their own countries. It is the common commitment to peace and common desire for self-improvement that have brought the two nations together and made them close friends.

He pointed out that China has always supported Pakistan in its just struggle to safeguard its national independence and territorial integrity. China and Pakistan work together for the withdrawal of foreign troops from neighboring countries of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and for a more equitable new international economic order, he said.

They have a common desire to achieve gradual and complete disarmament and stabilization of the international political environment, he said. They shared the desire to bring about peace in the Middle East, which is just and equitable, protecting the rights of the Arabs and bringing mutual adjustment between Iran and Iraq. They oppose the aggression of the Israel.

The 100 million Pakistan people are proud of their friendship with the one billion Chinese people, the ambassador said.

ZHAO ZIYANG SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO LEBANON

OWO20950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0942 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message of condolence today to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the death of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami who was killed in a helicopter bomb explosion Monday.

The message says, "Shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of His Excellency Prime Minister Rashid Karami of the Republic of Lebanon. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend our deep condolences to the Lebanese Government and people and express our heartfelt sympathy for the family of Prime Minister Karami."

INDIA ORDERS SOVIET-MADE MIG-29 FIGHTER PLANES

OWO21220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] New Delhi, June 2 (XINHUA) -- India has ordered a fresh batch of Soviet-made MiG-29 air-superiority fighter planes for its air force, THE PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported today quoting the magazine "THE AIR INTERNATIONAL."

India has already received all the 44 MiG-29s it had ordered earlier, including 40 single-seat fighters (codenamed "Fulcrum" by the NATO), and four two-seat conversion trainers.

The ground staff of the 28th and 47th squadrons, equipped with the MiG-29s, have underwent training at an airbase in Frunze of the Soviet Union, while the pilots have undertaken conversion training at Lugovaya, the magazine said.

WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN IVORY COAST FOR VISIT

OW021750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1735 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Abidjan, June 2 (XINHUA) -- China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here today for a three-day official visit to promote relations with the Ivory Coast.

This is the first visit by China's foreign minister since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries on March 2, 1983.

Wu's visit, the seventh leg of his African tour, will promote friendly relations between China and the West African nation.

JI PENGFEI MEETS CENTRAL AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

OW020748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei conferred for 30 minutes with Jean Louis Psimhis, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Central Africa, here today.

They agreed that new efforts should be made by both sides to further bilateral cooperation.

Psimhis handed Ji a letter from President Andre Kolingba to Chinese President Li Xiannian.

Talks With Ulanhu

OW020752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu said here today that it is the established policy of the Chinese Government to constantly develop its friendly and cooperative relations with the Republic of Central Africa.

Ulanhu made this remark at a meeting with Jean Louis Psimhis, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of Central Africa.

He expressed his satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation between China and the Central Africa in the political, economic and cultural fields. He hoped that both countries will explore new fields and forms of bilateral cooperation.

The Chinese vice-president praised the Central African people for their support to the people of the South Africa in their struggle against apartheid and to the Namibian people in their struggle for independence, as well as for their efforts to safeguard the unity of Africa and promote regional cooperation.

The Central African minister said his country shares with China identical and similar views on many major international issues. He expressed the hope that the two sides will increase exchanges, deepen mutual understanding and enhance bilateral cooperation.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN UK ELECTION

HK291154 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 29 May 87 p 1

["New Talk": "The U.S. President Is Involved in the British General Election"]

[Text] It is still 2 weeks to the British general election. Statistics obtained from public opinion polls indicate that the Conservative Party is leading with 40 percent of the vote. The Labor Party, with 30 percent of the vote, comes next. This percentage is tending to rise a little. The support for the electoral alliance formed by the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party has dropped to 18 percent. All this suggests that there is a great possibility that the Conservative Party will win and Mrs Thatcher will assume the post of prime minister for the third time.

However, as polling day draws closer, Mrs Thatcher is meeting with more opposition. Whether this will alter the situation is still difficult to judge.

Dissatisfaction has arisen from the complacency of the "iron lady." She said in a speech that the likelihood of her assuming the post of prime minister for the "third time" was already in the bag, and wantonly asserted that she wanted to move toward assuming the post for the "fourth time." This point was taken up against her. People said that she intended to control British politics for a long time and that she should not even be given the opportunity to assume the post of prime minister for the "third time."

Just as this subsided, another problem came from abroad. The day before yesterday, U.S. President Reagan granted an interview to six European (including British) television studios. He "spoke highly" of Mrs Thatcher's foreign policy while strongly criticizing the British Labor Party's defense policy. The words he used were far more serious than those during his talks with Labor Party leader Kinnock during Kinnock's visit to the United States in spring of this year.

Everyone is aware of the present U.S. Government's support for Mrs Thatcher. But during the period of the British general election, remarks involving Britain's internal affairs made by the U.S. leader immediately aroused criticism from British public opinion.

Earlier this week, a newspaper disclosed a secret report saying that a NATO document warned the United States that it should withdraw its nuclear arms and military bases from Britain within a few weeks if the British Labor Party wins the general election. Subsequently, Reagan made an appraisal of the foreign policies of the two British parties. This cannot but draw the attention of people in various fields.

The dissatisfaction of British newspapers at Reagan's remarks can be easily felt. British newspapers have also analyzed and discussed the motive arising at this moment under such circumstances. Mrs Thatcher said that she did not ask Reagan to take such an attitude, whereas Kinnock pointed out that he had reasons to believe that her government intended to use Reagan's power to attack the Labor Party.

These opinions concern the "point at issue" in the general election in 2 weeks time: Will it be the internal economic problem, or the problem of nuclear strategy in external relations? Some critics hold that the existing government is attempting to distract the voters attention from economic to foreign affairs.

Sources said earlier that originally Mrs Thatcher reckoned that by mid-June, that is, at the time of voting, the number of the unemployed would drop to under 3 million. However, the current developments are proving entirely different. The Conservative Party will face the general election with the burden of an unemployment rate of 11 percent. The fact that the number of unemployed has doubled since 1979 when Mrs Thatcher came to power will be a major topic for campaign speeches in various parts of the country.

At the beginning of this week, Mrs Thatcher went to Manchester to assist in the campaign. In this well-known textile and heavy industrial region the unemployment rate has reached as high as 14 percent. The Conservative Party is not sure whether it can entirely control this region.

It can be said that changing the "point at issue" from internal affairs to the defense policy by the Conservative Party is a strategic change. Whether this can succeed and whether the original superiority can be preserved depends on the developments in the coming 2 weeks. However, it is an undeniable fact that there are some reservations about the theory which appeared in the early stage of campaign that the Conservative Party would surely win.

HE QIZHONG GREETES UN DEFENSE STAFF DEPUTY CHIEF

OW291419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1345 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- He Qizhong, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, hosted a dinner in honor of Sir Patrick Hine, air chief marshal and deputy chief of the Defense Staff of Britain, at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The British marshal arrived today as the guest of China's Ministry of National Defense.

According to an official from the ministry, Sir Patrick Hine is scheduled to hold talks with He Qizhong and officials of the Chinese Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense on relations between their respective armies and cooperation between the two countries in military industry and technology.

Meets Yang Dezhi

OW301312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and feted here today Sir Patrick Hine, air chief marshal and deputy chief of the Defense Staff of Britain, his wife and their party.

XINHUA VIEWS ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO EASTERN EUROPE

OW030721 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0017 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA) -- Title: A Visit To Forge Ahead From the Past Into the Future -- on Comrade Zhao Ziyang's Forthcoming Visit to Eastern Europe

[By] XINHUA reporter Zhu Chengjun

In the middle of summer, flowers are in full bloom and there are carpets of green grass. Amid bright and beautiful summer scenes, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, will bring the friendship of the Chinese people and Government as he begins an official and friendly visit to five East European countries on 4 Jun by invitation.

In recent years, noticeable improvements and rapid developments have been made in China's relations with five East European countries -- Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. These are mainly reflected in the following aspects: Economic and trade relations have rapidly developed, and the volume of trade has doubled and redoubled; scientific and technological cooperation has developed in width and depth, and cooperation projects have involved many important sectors of the national economy; contacts between cultural and educational as well as mass organizations have continuously increased; bilateral political contacts have also gradually developed, the contact level has risen year after year, and it has now reached the level at which supreme leaders exchange visits.

Party-to-party relations that had actually been suspended for years were regarded as a rather delicate problem. Last autumn, through Comrade Honecker's visit to China and talks between the leaders of the German and Chinese parties, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany affirmed that the relations between the two parties should continue to develop, thus achieving a breakthrough with regard to this problem. The parties in the other four countries and the CPC also found ways, which they respectively deemed appropriate, to accomplish the normalization of their relations.

Thus, Comrade Zhao Ziyang is going to visit Eastern Europe after China has completely normalized state relations and resumed party relations with the five countries. That he is going to make this official and friendly visit in a dual capacity at this historical moment is itself of great political significance. It will be indeed a major event in the relations between China and the five East European countries.

What is also worth mentioning is this: In light of their respective concrete conditions, China and the East European countries are exploring, developing, and improving ways to build socialism and to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play. The rapid development of science and technology in the world has also set new historical tasks for socialist countries. As early as the 1950's and the 1960's, some East European countries began to seek ways to reform their economic management systems; some of them are now reforming their political structures. Some of them have gained valuable experiences and made gratifying achievements in these areas. Reform is China's established policy; we are not only carrying out economic structural reform but going to reform our political structure. This has made it possible for China and the five East European countries to speak common languages. Learning from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses by exchanging experiences and lessons and through on-the-spot observation will certainly be helpful to promoting further the development of the socialist cause.

China and the five East European countries have traditional friendly relations, and there were close contacts between them in the 1950's. Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, and other leaders visited some of these countries. Some leaders of the five countries also came here to attend celebrations or to visit. Past friendships are continually on people's lips. Later, for various complicated reasons, China and these countries became estranged -- state relations dropped to a very low level. Now a new chapter has opened in history, and China and Eastern Europe have resumed their friendly relations. In this sense, Comrade Zhao Ziyang's forthcoming visit to Eastern Europe is to forge ahead from the past into the future. During the visit, he will thoroughly exchange views with the principal leaders of the five countries on bilateral relations and issues of common interest. He will also tour some places. It can be believed that this visit will increase the mutual understanding and trust between China and the five East European countries, consolidate the foundation for their friendship and cooperation, and usher in a new period for the all-round development of their bilateral relations.

COMMENTARY ON ZHAO'S VISIT TO EASTERN EUROPE

HK020457 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1221 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Commentary by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Guo Jian (6753 0256): "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Eastern Europe: An Important Diplomatic Move"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 June (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Merely saying "the bringing about of reconciliation between China and Eastern Europe" in commenting on Zhao Ziyang's forthcoming visit to five Eastern European countries is far from sufficient. Last autumn, Polish and GDR leaders Jaruzelski and Honecker, and in April and May this year, Czechoslovak and Bulgarian leaders Strougal and Zivkov, visited China successively. Prior to this, Havasi Ferenc, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, also visited China. Such reconciliation had already been brought about, and the relations between China and the five Eastern European and between their parties had entered a new stage.

In fact, in recent years, the cooperation and contacts between China and the five Eastern European countries have developed relatively smoothly all along and kept developing. In economic relations and trade, the volume of trade between China and Poland in 1986 was nearly five times that in 1982, China and Czechoslovakia last year made the highest record in trade in history, and China signed 1986-1990 long-term trade agreements with Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. Bilateral scientific and technological cooperation between many important fields, including motor vehicles, shipbuilding, and chemical industry, is developing in depth. Bilateral cultural and sports exchanges and contacts between mass organizations are frequent and have become important channels to strengthen friendship. It is worth mentioning that due to ideological differences in the 1960's, the relations between the CPC and the parties of the five Eastern European countries were actually suspended for many years; now, the attitude of "scattering to the winds and looking forward" is adopted and a breakthrough development which is the focus of world attention has been made.

From this, we can see that Zhao Ziyang's visit to the five Eastern European countries from 4 to 21 June is being carried out under the circumstances in which the relations between China and the five Eastern European countries have been completely normalized and relations between their parties restored. At this historic moment, the first formal friendly visit by the supreme leader of the party and Government of China over the past 30-odd years is of important significance. [paragraph continues]

Observers here have held that this important diplomatic move by China will be a visit "to strengthen understanding and trust, promote cooperation, and uphold peace" and will enable the bilateral relations between China and the five Eastern European countries to enter a new period of "all-round cooperation and steady development."

The five Eastern European countries are all member-states of the Warsaw Pact. At present, we cannot see any sign of whether the all-round normalization of relations between China and the five countries implies the acceleration of the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union. In the middle of last month, at the request of reporters for verification of whether there is a possibility of Zhao Ziyang making a short stay in the Soviet Union during his visit to Eastern Europe, Ma Yuzhen, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs press spokesman, said: "Such a possibility can be ruled out. Zhao Ziyang has said that he still has difficulty in visiting the Soviet Union in the near future." As everyone knows, this difficulty is not technical, but involves the important matter of principle -- the three big obstacles. When Deng Xiaoping met American reporter Wallace last September, he said: "If these obstacles are removed, I am willing to make an exception of going to any place in the Soviet Union to meet Gorbachev."

China is adhering to the long-term policy of opening to the outside world, to both capitalist and socialist countries, and to both developed and developing countries. The five Eastern European countries, which have no conflict of basic interests with China, have benefited from the Chinese open policy. It can be anticipated that bilateral relations after Zhao Ziyang's visit to Eastern Europe will be in a new period of all-round cooperation and steady development on a more independent and equal basis, which is different from that in the 1950's.

ZHAO'S EAST EUROPE TRIP TO EXPAND TRADE TIES

HK020248 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jun 87 p 2

[By staff reporter Song Ning]

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to five East European countries will further bilateral economic and technological cooperation, says one official.

His visit comes at a time when China and the five countries -- Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria -- are doing away with obstacles to strengthened cooperation.

Zhao will seek new forms and new fields of cooperation during talks with the leaders of the five socialist countries, with whom China has been holding trade relations in the form of barter trade for three decades, Lu Shutang, a deputy director of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, told CHINA DAILY yesterday.

The Chinese premier will leave Beijing for Poland tomorrow.

The value of the trade between China and the five countries is expected to reach 3.9 billion Swiss francs (\$2.6 billion) this year, 300 million Swiss francs (\$200 million) less than the figure for 1986, Lu said.

He attributed the decline to price drops for raw materials and primary products on the world market, plus China's reduced imports of automobiles, machinery, instruments and meters due to a change in demand and decreased exports of China's textiles, light industrial goods and handicrafts.

Under the agreements China signed with the five countries for the 1986-90 period, the agreed trade value will be 20 billion Swiss francs (\$13.3 billion), averaging 4 billion Swiss francs (\$2.66 billion) a year, Lu said.

China imports raw materials and semi-finished products, including rolled steel, copper, copper bars, soda ash, caustic soda, machinery, electronic products and equipment from the five countries.

Its exports include farm products, minerals and other semi-finished products, textiles, light industrial goods, handicrafts and animal by-products. Electrical and mechanical products account for 9 percent of the total, Lu said.

He said that China is undertaking technological cooperation in the fields of machine-building, electronics and building materials with the countries. A number of cooperative projects have started operation and achieved satisfactory economic results.

The present barter trade helps both China and its partners solve the problem of foreign exchange shortages and achieve a bilateral trade balance.

But Lu said that the trade is affected by market changes and needs administrative guidance from central governments to achieve the smooth execution of agreements.

"These countries should improve their product quality, shorten delivery time, reduce prices and strengthen after-sales service to make their products more competitive on the Chinese market," Lu noted.

Eastern European Trade with China (Unit: \$1 million)

		1984	1985	1986
Hungary	Imports	\$ 42.29	\$ 76.69	\$150.83
	Exports	\$ 45.93	\$ 92.90	\$205.83
Czechoslovakia	Imports	\$129.69	\$228.06	\$269.26
	Exports	\$154.81	\$228.35	\$306.18
Bulgaria	Imports	\$ 13.18	\$ 17.32	\$ 30.17
	Exports	\$ 18.45	\$ 25.08	\$ 63.21
GDR	Imports	\$ 99.82	\$118.82	\$223.37
	Exports	\$103.19	\$187.30	\$238.93
Poland	Imports	\$128.00	\$258.37	\$409.91
	Exports	\$109.60	\$192.36	\$547.19

(Source: Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade)

DENG LIQUN MEETS POLISH JOURNAL DELEGATION

OW011004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0935 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, conferred for one hour with a delegation from the Polish journal "NEW ROAD" which is the organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, here this afternoon.

At Deng's request, delegation leader Wieslaw Klimczak, who is first deputy editor-in-chief of "NEW ROAD", gave an account of the situation with the workers' trade union organizations in Poland.

The visitors, who arrived on May 19 at the invitation of the Chinese party's organ "RED FLAG," have toured Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Shanghai and are scheduled to leave for home shortly.

HU QILI MEETS POLISH WORKERS' PARTY DELEGATION

OW020910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of both the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today Jerzy Majka, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and editor-in-chief of "TRYBUNA LUDU" ("PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE"), and his party.

Present at the meeting were Qian Liren, director, and Tan Wenrui, editor-in-chief, of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The guests, who arrived here May 26, have been to Shanghai for a visit. They are leaving here for home this evening.

PRC, POLAND SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

OW030628 Beijing XINHUA in English 0552 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, (CEI) [dateline as received] -- China and Poland signed seven economic and technological cooperative agreements at the third meeting of the Sino-Polish Inter-Governmental Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee meeting last week.

The major points are as follows:

-- Poland will provide China the technology and equipment to produce multi-function gas ranges, and the machine and technology transfer for a coal washing plant in Zaozhuang County, Shandong Province. The plant, jointly designed by China and Poland, will be able to clean 3 million tons of coal annually;

-- Poland will provide China inland river radar navigation equipment and technology; and

-- China will provide Poland electronic equipment, components and raw materials for linear cutting.

WAN LI TO BE ACTING PREMIER DURING ZHAO'S TRIP

OW030145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 3 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li will be acting premier and Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, will preside over the meetings of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee during Zhao Ziyang's visit abroad.

This was announced by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, at the Beijing airport this morning when answering questions by reporters. He was leaving for a visit to five East European countries and Pakistan.

He said all domestic work will continue as normal while he is away.

TOP LEVEL RESHUFFLE SEEN IN ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

HK030509 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 3 Jun 87 p 8

[By David Wong]

[Text] A top-level reshuffle is quietly underway within a pivotal organ of the Chinese Communist Party's political structure paving the way for the selection of a new party chief during the upcoming Party Congress later this year.

Despatches from Beijing yesterday disclosed that the Director of the party's Organisation Department of the Secretariat, Wei Jianxing has been removed from office.

The new director is State Councillor Song Ping who was the head of the State Planning Commission before his new appointment.

Mr Song's vacancy has been filled by Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, and Mr Wei has been shifted to head the State Supervisory Ministry.

No details have been given about when the reshuffle took place, nor why the changes were made.

But analysts attached great significance to Mr Song's appointment to the Organisation Department which has traditionally been one of the most important and sensitive organs of the party machinery.

They pointed out that it was rather unusual for such a State Councillor, equivalent to a Vice-Premier in the state government to be given this key party post.

It could not be established whether the appointment was linked with proposed leadership changes which will certainly take place during this autumn's Party Congress.

The Organisation Department wields great power in dealing with all party cadres' appointments and promotions.

"The department has traditionally been considered a pivotal body in the party's structure, playing an influential role in party cadres' appointments at central and provincial levels.

"But most people may not be aware of its significance and the work it has been doing," analysts said.

However, sources close to the Chinese Government pointed out that the status of the Organisation Department is parallel to the much-publicised Propaganda Department which controls the ideological work of the party, and maps out propaganda strategy to coincide with any political campaign such as the recent one against bourgeois liberalism.

Mr Song's appointment as head of the Organisation Department underlines the likelihood of Premier Zhao Ziyang, who is also the acting General Secretary to be confirmed for the top party post during the Party Congress.

Mr Song is understood to be a close protege of Mr Zhao who has been considered the most likely candidate to become the new party chief after the ouster of Former General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, has said explicitly that Mr Zhao must relinquish either the premiership or the General Secretary post during the Party Congress.

It is generally believed that Mr Zhao would opt for staying on as Premier, whereas Mr Deng is said to be keen on placing him in charge of the party instead.

Latest signs have indicated that a consensus has already been reached within the ruling circle and that Mr Zhao will be confirmed as General Secretary and a new Premier will be appointed.

To tighten his grip on the party's organisation is seen vital for Mr Zhao when he becomes General Secretary, even though politics is not his speciality. His career in the Chinese Government has been that of a bureaucrat and most recently he has devoted a great amount of his time to promoting the economic reforms, analysts have suggested.

"Therefore, it seems logical for Mr Zhao to place his own people in charge of key departments before he officially steps into the prime post," they said.

Mr Song has long been closely working with Mr Zhao in the State Council, which is the equivalent of a Cabinet. At the age of 70, he is considered relatively young in the Chinese leadership and was a university graduate before he joined the Communist Party in 1937.

When he worked in the northern city of Harbin as a Vice-Secretary, he was involved in party organisational matters and headed the local organisation department.

Since 1949, he has climbed the leadership ranks at a steady pace to become a provincial First Secretary, and was a political commissar before he was elected to the Central Committee and promoted to State Councillor.

DENG XIAOPING COMMENDS MILITARY FIRE-FIGHTERS

OW021346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, issued a citation today to commend the troops who have been involved in fighting the forest fires in northern Heilongjiang Province.

The citation says that the armymen have been the backbone of the fire-fighting forces in the fire-stricken Da Hinggan Ling mountains over the past few weeks. They battled the blaze in the most dangerous places, lent their barracks to shelter fire victims and shared their food and water with civilians.

The Air Force of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) also played a major role in transportation of goods, patrolling of the forest fires and making artificial rain.

Deng also praised the heroic behavior of the military officers who set a good example for the soldiers.

"Your victory is a great encouragement to the whole Army," according to the citation, which urges the Armed Forces in the fire-stricken areas to make a still-greater contribution to wiping out all the remaining blazes and helping the local people restore normal life and production.

HONGQI URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL DOCUMENTS

HK020255 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 10, 16 May 87 p 3

["Forum": "Firmly Grasp Implementation"]

[Text] How should we carry out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in a deep-going way? The key lies in following the requirements of the central documents and putting them into effect. Since the beginning of this year, the CPC Central Committee has issued a number of important documents regarding this issue. Following the transmission of the guiding document, "Circular by the CPC Central Committee on Certain Questions Concerning the Current Struggle Against Bourgeois Liberalization," two special documents on reorganizing newspapers, periodicals, and propaganda work have recently been issued. These documents have elicited warm support from inside and outside the party. It is generally acknowledged that the CPC Central Committee's determination is steadfast, the principles are correct, and the methods are feasible. The problem at present is to properly put these into effect.

Viewed from the overall situation, the majority of localities and units have been active in implementing the central documents. The effective methods and measures they have taken manifest their sense of seriousness and responsibility. However, some localities and a small number of units have been passive in this regard by merely relaying the documents and making general calls. They have not taken any practical actions or adopted any specific measures. Some have been even adopted a wait-and-see attitude. This does not conform to the spirit of the central documents. [paragraph continues]

The central documents have clearly pointed out the need to carry out the struggle; the focus and limits of the struggle; the principles guiding the struggle; the problems to be solved; the clear demarcation line to be drawn in applying the policies; and what should be done. Why, then, is it necessary to take a wait-and-see attitude? Is it due to a lack of understanding of the necessity and urgency of the struggle, or to the fact that some people are worried about the complicated nature of the struggle? Is it due to a lack of the spirit of upholding the principles or is it that some people are influenced by erroneous ideas and are not yet politically awakened? The party organizations and competent departments should make a practical analysis of the existing problems, further study the central documents, and use the spirit of the documents to seek unity of thinking and to guide action.

Recently, the following attitude prevailed in some localities: The documents have already been transmitted, the student demonstrations have been suppressed, Liu Binyan, Fang Lizhi, and Wang Ruowang have been expelled from the party, and much has been said and done, so the struggle has come to an end. This view does not conform with reality. Over the past few months, the CPC Central Committee has indeed done a great deal of work and issued a series of important instructions. Party committees at all levels have also followed CPC Central Committee instructions, done a great deal of work, and achieved remarkable successes. Nevertheless, the struggle has just started and the tasks set out in the central documents are far from being accomplished. For example, the criticisms of bourgeois liberalization views spread by Liu, Fang, and Wang are not yet systematic and profound. For this reason, we must write more forceful and convincing articles. It is also necessary to duly criticize other influential bourgeois liberalization views. It should be noted that we have done nothing in this regard. We must continue to help certain comrades within the party, who stick to mistaken views, transform their ideas. As the document on reorganizing newspapers has just been transmitted, all localities have a great deal of work to do in conducting investigations, ideological education, and organization building. Newspapers and periodicals under direct leadership of the party and government should, in connection with the reports and articles issued some time ago, make a review of the political and principle matters that appeared in the newspapers or periodicals. Regarding seriously mistaken views and reports, it is necessary to conduct a realistic analysis and discussion, draw a clear distinction between right and wrong, deepen understanding, and unite and educate the majority. Regarding the views and reports that have created bad impressions, it is necessary to adopt relevant means to thrash out the problems with an attitude of being responsible to the people, including necessary self-criticisms, so as to redeem the reputations of the newspapers and periodicals. To accomplish these tasks, efforts should be made from various aspects. Much can also be done in studying the two books specified by the central authorities, strengthening and improving ideological and political work, conducting positive education, building ranks of Marxist theorists and, under the guidance of Marxism, carrying out discussions and criticisms of the mistaken views and Western bourgeois ideological theories that have created an adverse influence in the fields of philosophical and social science, literature and art, and social ethics. The struggle against bourgeois liberalization is a protracted task. It is far from enough to merely pay lip service. We should never be satisfied with the successes achieved. In connection with the actual conditions of each locality and unity, we should strictly follow the requirements of the central documents, fulfill the tasks in turn, implement the central documents article by article, and develop the in-depth struggle step by step.

STUDENTS QUERY LIU JI ON STRIKES, POLITICAL ISSUES

HK020610 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 87 p 3

["Part of" a "Dialogue" held by Liu Ji, party committee deputy secretary of the China University of Science and Technology with 50 unidentified students representing China University of Science and Technology's reporters group and other societies and organizations: "How To Approach the Students' Strike and the Opposition to Bourgeois Liberalization;" conducted on 24 April 1987]

[Text] Editor's notes: Ideological and political work for young students is a task that calls for skill. It is an effective and good method to immerse oneself among the students, have direct dialogue with them, reply to questions that they are concerned about, and clarify some muddled views. This is a lively way to solve specific problems. The dialogue between Comrade Liu Ji, deputy secretary of the China University of Science and Technology party committee and students of the university is a successful example. Our comrades in various localities, colleges, and universities who are confident in their oratory may follow suit provided they have made good preparations. [end editor's notes]

An interesting dialogue was conducted in the China University of Science and Technology on 24 April. The interviewers were more than 50 students representing the university reporters' group and other societies and organizations of the university. The questions they raised were poignant and the manner in which they raised questions was bold and straightforward. The interviewee was Comrade Liu Ji, who has only held the post of deputy secretary of the party committee of the China University of Science and Technology since early this year. Liu graduated from Qinghua University in the 1960's. He had been the director of a research office under the Wuxi City Committee and concurrently acted as party committee secretary in a plant. After that, he was appointed director of the political department in a certain base subordinate to the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense. Liu is well known for being adept at doing ideological and political work among young people. That this dialogue could be conducted with students showed his sobriety, frankness, and eloquence. While sticking to his clear-cut stand, he displayed an implicit but humorous style. The dialogue was full of philosophical wisdom, and was carried out in a serious, but pleasant and lively atmosphere.

Below is part of the dialogue between Liu Ji and the students.

[Student] Many people condemned college students for the student strike last winter. What is your opinion on this?

[Liu Ji] While you were very heated, it was nice to have some elders, brothers, and sisters of yours pouring cold water on you to calm you down. Professor Hua Luogeng told some of our alumni that we must pour cold water, rather than lukewarm, or still less, hot water on students. If I tell you that you are good in every respect, it is definitely not true. Truly, pointing out your problems is good for your growth. You should understand the goodwill of your elders, brothers, and sisters.

[Student] There are now two views on the student unrest. Some people sympathize with the students' strike but do not think that it is recommendable. They believe that the students' motive was correct but that their acts were too childish and, therefore, their goals were not accomplished. Other people believe that China, as an agricultural country, cannot be ruled in the same democratic way as is practiced in the West. What do you think about this?

[Liu] The motive of the vast majority of students may have been good. But we cannot view an event solely in light of its subjective motive but must also take its objective effects into consideration. The consequence of this students' strike was that stability and unity in the country was jeopardized. Our leaders have been distracted and our country's international reputation has been affected. Therefore, we should give more consideration to the objective effects of an event. We cannot understand an event if we solely consider the subjective motive of those who are involved in it. But we will find out the truth as soon as we take the objective effects into account. I believe that the development of socialist democracy is one of our goals. But, after all, democracy can only be achieved step-by-step.

[Student] Will involvement in the students' strike affect a student's application for admission to any graduate school or permission to study abroad?

[Liu] At a work meeting of the State Education Commission held earlier this year, Comrade Li Peng pointed out: The goal of colleges and universities has been clearly defined. They must foster students who support the party and the socialist system. Therefore, a student's attitude toward the four cardinal principles and toward bourgeois liberalization must be taken as an important criterion in the assessment of his political integrity. From now on, students selected to study abroad and admitted to graduate schools must fulfill both the criteria regarding ability and political integrity, and priority must be given to those with better qualifications."

[Student] Did the students' strike have any influence on the various ties between the China University of Science and Technology and foreign universities? We have heard that the number of personnel sent abroad has decreased.

[Liu] This year, the University of Science and Technology has not cancelled or changed any academic exchange projects due to the students' strike, nor has it reduced its academic ties with its foreign counterparts. In fact, the number of people sent abroad and the scale of academic activities have increased by more than 30 percent over the same period last year.

[Student] Has our university cut the admission quota for new graduate students because of the students' strike?

[Liu] This year the number of graduate students newly enrolled in masters courses has increased by 32 compared with last year's figures.

[Student] If you were a student of the University of Science and Technology and had a clear and smart mind like you do now, what would you do in the face of a students' strike? Would you loudly appeal to your fellow students to boycott the strike, or stay aloof from the affair, or take an active part in the strike, or react in any other way?

[Liu] I am no longer in my twenties. "If" is only a word of assumption. We must face reality squarely. As a citizen, I have to abide by the Constitution; as a student I have to observe school regulations; and, as a Communist Party member I also have to observe the party Constitution. I cannot violate any of them. On this premise I will do everything that I should do.

[Student] Could you tell me whether the University of Science and Technology has expelled any students who were involved in the students' strike? Why are there a lot of rumors about this?

[Liu] As of today, we have expelled no student who was involved in the students' strike. Facts are the most convincing answer to the rumors.

[Student] Do all those who took to the streets to demonstrate have to make a self-examination?

[Liu] No one has been asked to do so.

[Student] Then why is there hearsay that all those who took the lead in stirring up the students' strike in the University and Technology have written a self-criticism?

[Liu] Many students, especially those who took the lead in stirring up the strike, made earnest self-criticisms after the turmoil. This is a normal phenomenon. This is also a process of introspection and self-education which can help you to accomplish the "self-improvement" that you have often mentioned.

[Student] Can we say that all those who went to the streets to demonstrate were promoting bourgeois liberalization?

[Liu] Bourgeois liberalization has a specific definition. To put it more precisely, it means opposition to the four cardinal principles, an attempt to break away from the party's leadership, repudiation of the socialist system, and the advertising of the capitalist road. Based on this definition, we cannot say that all those who took to the streets to demonstrate were promoting bourgeois liberalization. But they have indeed been influenced by the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization.

[Student] Will a person have his political life ended if he took part in stirring up the students' strike this time?

[Liu] Even God tolerates young people's mistakes. You are still young and your mistakes are tolerable. You are welcome to correct your mistakes and you will be good students again as soon as you have corrected your mistakes. Your future depends on your own efforts. How can we say their political life is ended?

[Student] As deputy secretary of the party committee, what do you think about certain party members who took the lead in stirring up the students' strike?

[Liu] Certain party members took the lead in stirring up the students' strike. The party organization regrets their mistakes. This indicates that we have overlooked people's actual political performances and inner party education in politics and discipline, in the course of the expansion of party organizations in this university in the past few years. Also, some people have not made due efforts to improve themselves. This is a lesson to us. The current struggle against bourgeois liberalization is strictly confined to the party and its main target is to solve some major issues concerning political principles and orientation. Those party members who took the lead in stirring up the students' strike should at least explain to their party organizations their attitude on those major issues concerning political principles and orientation.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

[Student] What will be done if they do not realize their mistakes?

[Liu] As party members, we must stress reasoning and even more, discipline. How can a Communist Party member be counted on as a communist if he does not side with the party at the critical moment?

[Student] Are still more students of this university applying for party membership after the students' strike?

[Liu] According to incomplete statistics, the number of applicants for party membership increased by 98 by the end of March. There are 15 teachers, 13 graduate students, and 70 undergraduates.

[Student] Did you speak in a very stern manner when giving a party lecture to probationary party members recently?

[Liu] Ruling the party according to strict requirements is an expression of the party's combat strength. It is necessary to set limitations on probationary party members and to observe their performance during the probational period. Our party committee demands that all probationary party members fulfill "five requirements," namely, to write a report on the students' strike; to make a friend outside the party and establish mutual aid relations with him; to learn a good lesson on the political situation; to read a good book, either "Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics" or "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles, Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization;" and to bring credit to the party by doing a good turn each for the school by 1 July, the anniversary of the party. Every probationary party member, when applying for full party membership, must submit to his party organization a report on what he has done to fulfill the above "five requirements."

[Student] What do you think about the performance of the vast number of teachers of this university during the students' strike?

[Liu] I think the performance of our teachers, especially leading people at the grass-roots level, teachers in charge of different classes, and tutors, was pretty good. They were discontented with Fang Lizhi, who encouraged students to strike, and they boycotted the strike. Many teachers undertook a heavy work load and did much work during the strike period. Our party organizations and our students should thank these teachers.

[Student] Do you think our students have a common understanding of the consequences of the student strike?

[Liu] I cannot say that they have reached an entirely identical understanding on the matter. But most of the students of this university agree on the following points: First, the reform and the opening up process need stability and unity; second, our university did an inglorious turn in taking the lead in stirring up the students' strike this time; and third, it is now quite obvious that the objective consequences of the students' strike were bad, no matter what our motives were in the very beginning. The students have generally agreed on these three points.

[Student] The university administration has organized many activities this semester. Does this imply a "soft tactic" in dealing with students?

[Liu] All the students of this university were outstanding pupils during their middle school years. Studying on this campus everybody has to face a very intensive study program. Many students tell us that they feel that life on campus is rather boring and they would like to see more extracurricular activities. Therefore, we have consulted with the university CYL Committee and student union in the hope of organizing more activities. Please do not think that these activities are organized against you and please never nurse antagonism. Why do we need to apply soft tactics? I do not think that the rebellious mentality should be encouraged.

[Student] Our university recently invited Comrades Zhang Yi, Xu Liang, and Peng Qingyi to give talks to students. How do you feel about the reaction to these talks?

[Liu] Some 6,000 people of our university attended the talk given by Zhang Yi. An audience of about 3,000 squeezed into an auditorium for 2,000 to listen to Xu Liang's speech. An observing student told me that when Peng Qingyi was giving his talk, "Art, Career and Life," the audience applauded over 50 times in 2 hours or more. I think all these facts have proved the reaction quantitatively and qualitatively.

[Student] Some of our fellow students believe that the university administration, in inviting Zhang Yi, Xu Liang, and Peng Qingyi to give talks, wanted to make use of these three people's "earnest advice" to persuade the students. Is this true?

[Liu] Some students always have a "rebellious mentality." They just think that talks and lectures are devised to deal with them. I heard some students say that our school's responsible people are really clever. They knew we do not like to attend political lectures, so they invited Zhang Yi who is adept at giving lectures, Xu Liang who is adept at singing, and Peng Qingyi who is adept at dancing to give talks on our campus. When in fact the university administration wants to help students to have a more profound and comprehensive understanding of society as well as the real meaning of life, with the examples of these well-known persons as an inspiration.

[Student] Do you think Xu Liang's road is the only road for the growth of a college student?

[Liu] Xu Liang's experience from an ordinary college student to a hero can be taken for reference by every college student and his spirit of devotion is always worthy of inspiration, in learning. But we cannot say that Xu Liang's road is the only road for all college students. In fact, the state does not demand that every college student go to the front. For example, our alumni Zhao Zongxian and Chen Liquan have done a good job in their research on superconductors, so they are heroes making contributions to the state through their work in the laboratory.

[Student] Could you talk about the plan of running the University of Science and Technology in a democratic way?

[Liu] The CPC Central Committee in May 1985 issued a "Decision on Reform of the Educational Structure." It is clearly defined in this document that democratic administration and supervision of institutes of higher learning must be strengthened and a sense of democracy must be enhanced. [paragraph continues]

However, the principle of running of school in a democratic way was interpreted by Fang Lizhi in his own terms -- "science, democracy, creation, and independence" -- means that the university must be independent of the government, that the university enjoys the full right to make its own decisions on what kinds of students it will foster and the state is not entitled to intervene in the university's affairs. This means breaking away from the party's leadership. Therefore, this is an issue concerning bourgeois liberalization. It is just intolerable. We must strengthen democratic administration and supervision on the premise that the four cardinal principles are upheld, and we must make great efforts to acquire experience in running the school in a socialist and democratic way. All teachers and students of our university should make concerted efforts. This dialogue between the administration and students is one of the ways to expand democracy. Harmony does not mean that we have no differences between us. In the case of differences, everybody can have reservations and wait for practice to judge who is right to who is wrong.

[Student] Will the struggle against bourgeois liberalization spoil the normal democratic atmosphere on campus?

[Liu] Opposition to bourgeois liberalization is by no means opposition to democracy. "Extensive democracy" can never be promoted on campus. But we must give full play to socialist democracy and take the initiative in dredging normal democratic channels, promoting dialogue, presenting the facts, and reasoning things out. In particular, we must be adept at educating students in light of China's national conditions and in guiding them to consider China's issues from China's points of view.

[Student] Some students have stuck antithetical couplet on the two sides of the door of their dormitory. The couplet reads: We are indifferent to all affairs: state affairs, party affairs, and world affairs. We turn a deaf ear to all sounds: the sound of wind, the sound of rain, and the sound of reading. The couplet comes together with a horizontal scroll which reads: Do not touch politics. Do you think this is an expression of students' defiance to the struggle against bourgeois liberalization?

[Liu] No, we cannot approach the issue this way. A few students fail to get their thinking straightened out on certain issues. So they write a satiric antithetical couplet or make some sarcastic remarks. Some people say this is a "desire of expression." But I see it as an abnormal emotion. A couple of days ago I walked around in a student dormitory. Some people might have noticed my appearance. So, I heard some people in a room singing: "You are a torch in the winter" And then another room joined in the chorus: "Its raging flame lights up my life." You are all college students. You should know what is right and what is wrong.

[Student] Is it proper to solve ideological problems by cutting off the source of erroneous thinking?

[Liu] We are not trying to enhance students' ideological understanding by separating them from Western ideological trends. Closed-doorism will only keep people ignorant. We want to reach a correct conclusion through comparisons. In the past, we simply provided people with information but failed to help them correctly understand foreign things. Now, we are going to mend this deficiency.

[Student] Do you know how college students want to enter into their careers?

[Liu] I have heard many students talking about three ways to enter into their careers: The first is a black way; that means to take masters degree courses and then pursue a Ph. D. abroad — in other words, to seek black mortar boards. The second is a red way; that means to join the CYL and the CPC, participate in government and political affairs, and become cadres after graduation. The third way is a golden way; that means to learn business management, run enterprises, and seek material benefits. All three ways are ways to enter into careers. But to take any of them one needs correct guidance. To enter upon one's career one needs to stick to a correct orientation, take a correct road, and properly solve the following three problems: The first is to properly handle the relationship between one's destiny and that of the state and the nation; the second is to properly handle one's relations with the masses of people; and the third is to properly handle the relationship between theoretical knowledge and social practice.

[Student] What is your appraisal of today's college students?

[Liu] I feel that quite a number of our students are ambitious. But they seem unprepared to face hardships and make great efforts in building up their careers. They are brave in exploring new frontiers but sometimes fail to distinguish between right and wrong. They are brave in blazing new trails but fail to maintain vigilance against corrupt bourgeois thinking. They have a strong sense of independence but a weak sense of discipline. They have extensive knowledge but are a little too arrogant or even "supercilious."

[Student] Why do you think that young students who do not understand society still like to comment on the rights and wrongs in society?

[Liu] I have read a poem that says: "A stream does not know how shallow it is but it still plays in all places; the sea does not know how deep it is but it still ponders deeply." Of course, talking about something that happened in society is also an indication of being concerned about society.

[Student] Some people say that the road of life is very long. Would you mind telling us what we should do on this long road of life?

[Liu] Writer Liu Qing said: The road of life is very long but only a few steps are important. They are the steps taken in one's youth. You should always bear in mind that a single slip may cause lasting sorrow.

[Student] What are your hopes for college students?

[Liu] The future is yours. No one can replace you in the building the future. Your direction of actions today and your social values will determine the future of China. Therefore, if you have any problems today you should not leave them for tomorrow.

[Student] Young people like to "indulge in their wildest fantasies." Do you think it is good for them?

[Liu] If you do not know your "wildest fantasy" your thinking will become rigid. If you indulge in your "wildest fantasy" your thinking will regress. If you know your "wildest fantasy" and have a "down-to-earth work style" you will make progress in your thinking.

[Student] Is it good for young people to have a little careerism?

[Liu] They should not have careerism but they should have lofty aspirations.

[Student] Why did Xu Liang's report evoke such strong repercussions?

[Liu] The method of advising students by using one's own experience as an example is most convincing, such as people with lofty ideals talking about ideals, well-disciplined people talking about discipline, and people with moral integrity talking about morality. This is because a good example has boundless power.

[Student] Do you think those who still insist on preaching with empty phraseology in political and ideological work can gain a little enlightenment from Xu Liang's report?

[Liu] I have come to realize that we should encourage people of the same generation to educate people of the same generation, people of the same trade to educate people of the same trade, people of the same age to educate people of the same age, and people by your side to educate people by your side.

[Student] What is the most lofty realm in one's life?

[Liu] I appreciate what Engels said: "The most lofty realm in one's life is to accomplish something."

[Student] Some people are disillusioned with the mortal world and adopt an indifferent attitude toward everything. Do you think it is good for them?

[Liu] Students must increase their sense of responsibility for society and their sense of historical mission. If you adopt an indifferent attitude toward everything, you must be depressed, your life must be laden with grief, and your soul must be starved. All this will never help you increase your sense of duty and your sense of historical mission.

[Student] Will history treat good people unfairly?

[Liu] History never treats anyone shabbily and favors no one.

[Student] Why do students hate "leftist" rather than rightist thinking?

[Liu] Your life started just when "leftist" thinking was in vogue. You started learning just when our party made efforts to oppose "leftist" thinking and set things right. That is why you hate "leftist" rather than rightist thinking. We will strengthen education in this area.

[Student] How should we view weaknesses and deficiencies in college students?

[Liu] We should not ignore weaknesses and deficiencies in college students and take a laissez-faire attitude toward them, nor should we negate their essential aspects and innate character only because they have weaknesses and deficiencies.

[Student] What do you think the correct attitude is toward life that university students should adopt?

[Liu] I think they should have self-respect, improve themselves, keep the initiative in their own hands, be self-confident, seek truth, study hard and open up a new path. Generally speaking, our current university students will become successors in the cause of socialist modernization, but concretely speaking, each one has two possibilities. If one cannot keep clear-minded, measure himself objectively, be strict with his ideological remolding, and let his weaknesses become worse, then he might turn into his opposite.

[Student] What is the submerged reef in one's life?

[Liu] I think it is complacency, credulity and persistence in mistakes.

[Student] If one raises confusing, acute problems at discussion meetings, is it a matter of principle?

[Liu] We encourage cordial and lively discussions in an atmosphere of democracy, unity and harmony and we do not stick labels on students who have erroneous views, who do not capitalize on their vulnerable points, who do not use the big stick on them and who do not acknowledge and file their erroneous views. Questions of an ideological nature can only be settled through discussion, that is, through education and persuasion.

[Student] China's per capita output value ranks only 130th among over 150 countries in the world. Students hope China will become prosperous as soon as possible and are not satisfied with the present backward situation in our country. Do you think this is a good phenomenon?

[Liu] Wanting China to become prosperous, looking forward to a rich China and trying to enrich China as quickly as possible are the cherished desires of every Chinese person. However, the reality in China forces us not to hold too high hopes. By the end of this century, per capita output value in our country will be U.S. \$800 to \$1,000. In the 2050's our per capita output value will be U.S. \$4,000, but this will only reach what we now term the medium level of developed nations. Making China's per capita output value reach the world's advanced level still needs the efforts of several generations. If revolutionaries of the older generation were predestined to shed blood and make sacrifices, then people of the present generation, you students and future generations are predestined to struggle hard and bear hardships. The state has sent students abroad for advanced studies, one group after another, hoping they will render services to repay their kindness to the impoverished and backward motherland. But some of them have refused to come back after completing their studies. This is really incompatible with the accepted code of human conduct.

[Student] There are no national boundaries for science. All scientific breakthroughs are contributions to mankind. There is no need to call them ours and theirs. A narrow understanding of patriotism is not good.

[Liu] There are no national boundaries for science but scientists have their motherland. When the motherland which has fostered them calls on them to make contributions, they refuse the call by inventing many excuses. This cannot be tolerated by the traditional virtues of the Chinese nation.

[Student] Do you think cadres engaged in political and ideological work should be specialized?

[Liu] I think so. This is also an objective demand. Cadres engaged in political and ideological work in colleges and universities should be experts in this line. To help students foster the proletarian world outlook, political and ideological work should be carried out through the teaching of science, technology, theory, and literature and art.

[Student] How do you estimate the future of political and ideological work?

[Liu] The struggle against bourgeois liberalization should run through the whole process of reform and opening up. In the process, political and ideological work should be strengthened not weakened and even given up. Political and ideological work should be strengthened, but it should also be reformed and improved. I think we have to carry forward the good traditions, use the experience of others for reference and blaze new trails.

[Student] Between liberalization and unhealthy trends, which is more unpopular?

[Liu] Both of them go against the will of the people.

[Student] In dealing with problems, do you think it is better to be "left" or right?

[Liu] In saying "left" or right, we refer usually to an ideological line and not to a method of how to deal with problems. I think "left" and right are interrelated. A lopsided view should not be dealt with another lopsided view and an extreme should not be dealt with another extreme. Both "left" and right make a mess of all things. In the current struggle against bourgeois liberalization we should neither go through the motions or broaden the scope, and still less, oppose liberalization in an oversimplified way.

[Student] In China University of Science and Technology the president assumes full responsibility, the party deals only with its organizations and members, but it now interferes with anything that concerns students. Do you think it "oversteps its powers"?

[Liu] The party should mind its affairs and should also take care of political and ideological work in our school. In addition, the president is also deputy secretary of our school's party committee and head of the leading group for student work. Meanwhile, deputy secretaries of general party branches of all faculties are members of the school's leading group for student work and heads of the leading groups for student work of all faculties. It is, therefore, perfectly justifiable that they should deal with all students' affairs. They do not exceed their power and break the rules. As a matter of fact, taking care of student affairs means serving you. When students write us to complain about food and boarding, we have to interfere. So you can see if we do not take care of it, what would happen then?

[Student] Fang Lizhi advocated bourgeois liberalization and spread anti-party remarks. The Communist Party expelled him. This is an inner-party issue, we non-party personages (referring to non-party students) have no right to interfere. However, why could he not continue to work as vice president of our school?

[Liu] Our party and government select cadres in line with the principle of "having both ability and political integrity." Now you students also said that "Fang Lizhi advocated bourgeois liberalization and spread anti-party remarks." This, at the least, shows that he has less political integrity. Furthermore, China University of Science and Technology should adhere to the socialist orientation. Fang Lizhi failed to do so, so how could such a man work as vice president of our school?

[Student] Should freedom be restricted so much?

[Liu] There is no absolute freedom in the world. A free electron can operate along its orbit only when there is a magnetic field. Deuterium and tritium can generate large amounts of energy only when there is fusion with the restriction of magnetism. In Hyde Park, you can exercise free speech but you are not allowed to attack the British queen and instigate a violent revolution. It is thus seen that freedom is always restricted.

[Student] Will the struggle against bourgeois liberalization lead to any change in policies?

[Liu] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said that there will be no change in four respects: First, there will be no change in upholding the four cardinal principles; second, there will be no change in carrying out the "four modernizations" with one heart and one soul; third, there will be no change in opening up to the outside world and reinvigorating the domestic economy; and fourth, there will be no change in reforming the economic and political structure.

[Student] I think the president of a university is an academic symbol and the party committee secretary is a symbol of power imposed on us. What action would you, Secretary Liu, take to change this viewpoint of ours?

[Liu] University presidents and party committee secretaries in our country are all entrusted by the party and people to run universities well. Their primary task is to ensure the direction of running schools to train more qualified students for the state. All of them should be able to shoulder the responsibility of leadership. It is not right to say that he is only an "academic symbol" and a "symbol of power." As for what I will do, I hope I will serve all of you well and become a friend of yours who will give forthright admonition.

COMMENTATOR ON SCHOOL DISCIPLINE, ACADEMIC STYLE

HK020843 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Tighten Up the School Rules and Discipline, Establish a Good Academic Style"]

[Text] The aim of school education is to foster for the four modernizations qualified and cultured persons who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, and a sense of discipline. Having lofty ideals and a sense of discipline are the most important factors in the "education in four haves." Ideals are the objective of struggle. Discipline is the guarantee to fulfill the objective. Now many schools, especially some higher educational institutes, are setting up their programs for development and their short-term and long-term struggle objective. Some students are thinking about their future and hoping to attain great achievements. All these aspirations are undoubtedly very good. [paragraph continues]

However, lofty objectives and grand ideals must be built upon firm and solid foundations. A good academic style regulated by discipline is one of the important cornerstones. If a school is lax in discipline, academic style will not be good nor will outstanding talent be fostered. A student who does not keep school rules and discipline cannot grow up healthily. Then how can we talk about ideals and undertakings?

In recent years, under the influence of bourgeois liberalization, some schools have become lax in discipline and school register control, and unhealthy in academic style. Some proper rules are abolished without necessary ones being formulated to replace them. Some schools do have different regulations but fail to implement them conscientiously. A small number of students are often lax in style, indifferent to organization and discipline, absent themselves from classes without proper reasons, cheat on examinations, and fail to complete their education. These unhealthy phenomena occur frequently. Some leaders and teachers dare not and will not correct students' disciplinary violations, or do so half-heartedly "with one eye shut." Their attitude is to let the students do what they want. This runs contrary to our objective of education and must be promptly corrected.

There is a saying: An accomplished disciple owes his accomplishments to his strict teacher. When standards are low and discipline lenient, how can a good learning environment and atmosphere be developed? How can talent be fostered? Of course, modern education is definitely different from feudalistic private tutoring. Corporal punishment no longer applies. Strict discipline must be based on good grounds, regulations, and a common standard of action. Therefore, it is necessary to set up school rules and discipline which everybody must keep, and formulate a management system which people can apply in their work so that everybody clearly understands his tasks and responsibilities.

In order to implement school rules and discipline, it is necessary to mobilize the enthusiasm of the vast number of students and help them understand that school rules and discipline are the necessary means to guarantee normal educational procedure. To abide by discipline and law is the obligation of every citizen as well as a vital quality which a builder of socialism and spiritual civilization must have. Students must also understand that democracy and freedom cannot be separated from law and discipline. As the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Guiding Principle for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization" points out: "Legality dissociated from socialist democracy can in no sense be socialist legality, nor can democracy dissociated from socialist legality be socialist democracy." A view that sets legality against democracy and unified will against personal freedom is not only untenable in theory but also very harmful in practice. We have had enough of the bitter experience of the so-called "democracy" and "freedom" during the 10 years of turmoil. We can also learn from last year's student riots the harm done by bourgeois liberalization to reform and construction. Today young students who are heirs to the socialist cause should possess a high degree of consciousness and sense of responsibility to abide by school rules and discipline, make efforts to protect normal educational procedures, establish a good learning style, and march toward the objective of "education in the four haves" with determination.

Leaders and teachers at various levels bear significant responsibility in executing school rules and discipline. Once regulations and systems are set up, they must be implemented with strictness. Therefore, in normal school work, it is necessary to treat the teaching of abiding by regulations and law as a vital point in ideological and political education. This education must be implemented with planning, organization, supervision, examination and firm persistence. We cannot be erratic -- that is, being lenient at one moment and strict at the next -- nor can we have "thundering without rain." [paragraph continues]

We need to commend or reward model students and classes who abide by school rules and discipline, and to punish or criticize students who violate rules and discipline. To be excessively accommodating and lenient is not to love the persons concerned. Cadres and teachers must set examples of keeping school rules and discipline, and strive to influence and educate students by their example.

Since the beginning of this school year, schools of various types and levels have been strengthening ideological and political work for the students and stepping up education in keeping discipline and law. School rules and regulations are being set up and perfected. To do well in building socialist spiritual civilization in schools, we have to depend on ideals and discipline. We have to make greater efforts to develop the good momentum which has already emerged.

WANG MENG DISCUSSES NATURE OF 'TRUE ART'

HK280327 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Minister of Culture Wang Meng pointed out when meeting some writers and composers participating in the Shaanxi arts festival in Xian on 27 May that true art is not affected by any fashionable or popular viewpoint; it is the result of life, study, and experimentation over a long period by writers and artists.

Wang Meng said: Various sayings appeared in literature and art circles some time ago. There were all kinds of new viewpoints and ideas, causing great confusion in people's minds. Certain writers and artists got into some difficulty over the choice of creation. He expressed the hope that theatrical writers and composers in Shaanxi will firmly hold their position, and work hard at serious creation and composition. They should not be influenced by any external fashionable or popular viewpoint. They should produce good works that genuinely serve the people and socialism and make contributions to enriching the creation of theatrical works.

Wang Meng arrived in Xian on 26 May to view outstanding stage performances in the province's first art festival.

LI PENG ADDRESSES CHILDREN'S WORKERS FORUM

OW021331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- The Whole Society Should Be Concerned About and Protect Children's Healthy Growth -- Speech at the "1 June" Children's Workers Forum

(30 May 1987)

By Li Peng

Comrades:

Today, the party Central Committee Secretariat is holding a forum here of children's workers. Children's workers, old and new and from all fronts, have gathered here to discuss the important task of cultivating and educating the new generation of children at a time when we are upholding the four cardinal principles, conducting reforms, and opening our country to the outside world. This will no doubt receive the support and close attention of the whole society.

Just a moment ago, the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee and the Children's Foundation of China awarded "Warm Love for Children" honorable medals to Sun Jingxiu and three other comrades who have been engaged in and made outstanding contributions to children's work. This is a matter worth celebrating by all of us. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I wish to take this opportunity to pay high respects and extend cordial regards to you comrades who are present here and, through you, to those who are doing children's work in all parts of the country!

With the advance of China's four modernizations, our children's work has been developing vigorously, with new achievements scored one after another. Children's education is being strengthened, cultural and art work for children is developing step by step, and sports goods and daily necessities needed by them are increasingly available. Moreover, the contingent of children's workers is developing and growing steadily. Now, more and more people have come to understand the importance of the work of educating children, and an educational environment comprising the three elements of school, family, and society and conducive to children's mental and physical health is gradually coming into being. However, these achievements, if appraised by the requirements of our times and the demands of the people and the party, are far from adequate. Children's education is a fundamental task and one of prime importance for improving the quality of our whole nation and the prospects of our socialist cause for a long time to come. To enable the young generation of children to grow and become reliable successors carrying on our socialist construction, we still have to exert great efforts.

What we have devoted ourselves to is the greatest cause in human history. It is also an arduous and long-term cause. What is needed is continuous struggle by successive generations of our people so that our ideals will be ultimately realized. Children are a generation that will carry on our unfinished tasks and blaze the way to the future. To cultivate and educate our children successfully so that they will grow up healthily is a matter of fundamental importance for a hundred, or even a thousand, years. It was because of this strategic consideration that Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward the instruction that "education should be geared to modernization, the world, and the future." Guided by the general principle of upholding the four cardinal principles and persisting in conducting reforms and opening our country to the outside world, the people nationwide are presently building socialism with Chinese characteristics, with the aim of making China comparatively well off by the end of this century and approaching the level of moderately developed countries in the world by the middle of the next century. Fulfillment of this strategic task depends, to a great extent, on today's children. To achieve this strategic aim and for the sake of the prosperity and welfare of our country and people, our children must be a new generation characterized by lofty ideals, morality, education, and a high sense of discipline. Hence, it is imperative to give full attention to children's education work no matter from what angle we view it. Every comrade concerned about our country's future development and every Marxist should realize the importance of this work in view of the above-mentioned strategic consideration.

To show concern for and protect children so as to ensure their healthy growth, basic education for children should be strengthened to allow them to develop in an all-round way -- morally, intellectually, physically, and esthetically, and possessed of the sense of the dignity of labor. Basic education should start with teaching children to love their motherland, people, labor, science, and socialism. We should strengthen education aimed at cultivating children's lofty ideals as well as their love for revolutionary tradition, the collective, and labor. This includes efforts to teach children to observe law and discipline, derive pleasure from helping others, and wage hard struggle. Of course, this type of education is only rudimentary.

It should be conducted in a way acceptable to children, proceeding gradually based on children's perception of their world. To instill lofty ideals in children, we should arouse their powerful desire for and pursuit of a good society, and let them know the difficulties and complications involved so they will persistently strive to achieve socialist ideals, and eventually achieve the grand ideal of communism. Children should be taught to correctly understand ideals, for men of ideals make outstanding contributions to the state and the people at their respective work posts, whether they are workers, peasants, experts, or scholars. In conducting education on revolutionary tradition, children should be guided to emulate the heroic spirit of their predecessors of not fearing sacrifice in striving for the liberation of the Chinese people. When children understand the difficulties of the past, they will feel happy about their life at present; more importantly, they will learn about the sacrificial spirit of their predecessors in creating a new world and new life and opening up a bright future. Education on collectivism is the foundation of socialist and communist moral education. It is necessary to teach children to correctly handle the individual's relationship with the collective and with other people so they will keep in mind the well-being of other people, the collective, the nation, and the motherland; show concern for the collective; and feel enthusiastic about serving the collective. It is also necessary to carry out intellectual and physical education for children and inspire their quest for knowledge so they will consciously study scientific knowledge and exercise so as to remain physically fit.

To ensure the sound development of children, we should improve our ideological education to make it conform more to reality and be more effective. There are many factors that impair the efficiency of education at present. Two major ones are: 1) The concept of education is not right. Undue stress is placed on intellectual education to the neglect of moral education. Teachers, parents, and students are concerned only with getting students into higher education. Onesided stress is placed on getting a higher percentage of students admitted to higher education, thereby failing to attach due importance to ideological and moral education. 2) Ideological education is divorced from reality, and the characteristics of children have not been taken into consideration. It is rather adult oriented. To solve these problems requires a great deal of down-to-earth work. To straighten out educational concepts, we should start with the thinking and understanding of party and government leading cadres at all levels so that leading cadres, principals, teachers, and parents will consciously follow the educational principle of ensuring all-round development of children. Next, we should constantly explore and improve the forms and methods of education. Today's children are a lot different from children of the past. They have broader vision and knowledge, and are mentally more active. Many of them are from one-child families, and the percentage of such children will keep growing. How to conduct ideological education that conforms with the characteristics of contemporary children is the new task facing us. Therefore, education should proceed from the realities of today's children so that the substance of education will be implanted in the hearts and minds of children in ways acceptable to them. We should prepare them for understanding of society, and, through observation and comparison of social phenomena, enable them to widen their knowledge and understand why we should love our motherland and the people, uphold the four cardinal principles, and adhere to the general principle of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world. Children should also be encouraged to participate in housework and social work within their capabilities, in order to form the habit of doing manual labor. Parents and teachers should avoid overindulgence in children. They should know that flowers cultivated in a hothouse cannot withstand a storm. To strengthen ideological education for children, we should also fully tap their potential, and, through the assistance of the Young Pioneers organization, arouse their initiative and enthusiasm. Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: "The Young Pioneers educate children through colorful activities. It is a vast and vivid classroom and is very attractive to children."

It is necessary to systematically formulate the Young Pioneers' educational outline in accordance with the characteristics of children's psychological and intellectual development, the actual situation in our country, and the various age levels. The CYL organizations and the educational administrations must bring the Young Pioneers organization's educational role into full play and organize the vast numbers of children to launch educational activities through practical work. These activities must be able to reflect the characteristics of the times and strengthen the children's initiative and creative spirit.

The whole society must make joint efforts to help children develop in a healthy way. Bringing up children is society's common responsibility and obligation. Education of children is rudimentary education. The quality of education in this period has a direct bearing on all stages of a child's growth in the future. Good education can benefit one a great deal throughout one's lifetime, while bad influences will become hidden perils even in one's childhood. We must propose in society the good practice of cherishing and educating children, setting an example for them, and doing substantial work for them. Currently, many veteran cadres and party members throughout China are devoting their remaining years to the great cause of educating the next generation. Vast numbers of commanders and fighters of the PLA have done a great deal of substantial work for children's healthy growth and become their most intimate and respected persons. Vast numbers of education workers have taken infinite pains and worked industriously without attracting public attention to nurture and bring up numerous fine students. In addition, people in all fields who have fulfilled their duty to children are all models society can learn from.

Children have great flexibility and are very imitative. They often get acquainted with the world, learn how to live, increase knowledge, and receive education through the words, deeds, and manners of their own teachers, parents, and other members of society, from the general mood of society, and from the cultural environment until their own ideas and thoughts take shape. All party members, the whole society, and all citizens must consciously and purposefully create a fine social environment for their growth so they can receive good education in a vigorous, healthy, and vivid environment. Not long ago, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization appeared in society. Some tabloids, magazines, recorded tapes, and videotapes which are absurd and obscene in content are in poor taste, and some feudal bad habits, are directly corroding children's physical and mental health. All citizens who are truly concerned about the motherland's future and destiny must justly, forcefully, and resolutely boycott this erroneous trend and behavior. Our publishing houses, broadcasting stations, film studios, TV stations, and children's centers should try their best to provide children with wholesome books, programs, and activities, and all citizens should fully shoulder their responsibilities. To help children grow in a healthy way, we must first educate ourselves. Only by continuously improving one's own quality as an adult, setting an example, and teaching by personal example and verbal instruction can one be really worthy of the name of teacher, light up children's ideals with his own lofty ideals, enlighten children's minds with his own fine ideas and character, and nurture children's growth with his own wisdom. To help children grow up in a healthy way, we must also struggle against all phenomena imperiling children. Currently, in a few places children are being kidnapped and sold, while in some other places there is child labor. These are law-breaking activities not permitted by our socialist system. Our party and government administrations, judicial departments, Women's Federations, the CYL and the Young Pioneers organizations at every level must make unremitting efforts to safeguard children's legitimate rights and interests and resolutely struggle against all law violations. In short, we must make efforts in all fields to turn education in school and society as well as family education into a powerful educational network.

Public health departments must strengthen children's health care work so they can healthily grow up with the common concern and protection of the whole society.

At today's forum are outstanding children's workers of the older generation, middle-aged children's workers who are shouldering important responsibilities, and vigorous and enthusiastic youths. I wish to extend my greetings to all of you and to the tens of millions of children's workers across the country. To nurture the motherland's next generation, you have worked hard with all your heart and mind and made very fruitful contributions. You ought to be trusted by the people and respected by society. The party wants to thank you! The people want to thank you! I believe that when you make common efforts together with all party members, the whole society, and the people of all nationalities, our children will certainly grow healthily so there will be no lack of successors to carry on our great construction cause.

LIU BINYAN'S VIEWS ON NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZED

HK021500 Beijing XINWEN ZHANXIAN in Chinese No 3, 1987 pp 3-4

[Article by Lu Mu (7627 3665): "Adhere to Our Newspapers' Party Spirit Principle -- Comments on Liu Binyan's Views on the Nature of Newspapers"]

[Text] From September to December 1986, Liu Binyan conducted a series of talks in Heilongjiang, Tianjin, Anhui, Fujian, and Shenzhen, in which he dealt with the subject of newspaper work. The more prominent and noteworthy of these talks was his "My Views on Journalism". He stated: "Newspapers in other societies (referring to Western countries) are not omnipotent, but why they are known as the third force, preceded only by the government and the parliament, or rather called the fourth estate, is not without its reasons." At a seminar to mark the 100th issue of the revived FUJIAN QINGNIAN [FUJIAN YOUTH], he said: "In Western countries, 'the press could become the fourth major force outside of the legislative, administrative, and judicial branches, the fourth most important force in society,' and he even predicted: 'I am afraid that henceforth there will be no exception, and that sooner or later, socialist countries will follow this path.'"

Speaking at a seminar for editors and reporters of SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO he also said: "When I visited the United States in 1982, I made a special effort to gain some understanding of its newspaper industry. The first impression was that the people there do not consider newspapers as a tool or propaganda. The word tool is a dirty word in the United States; nor is propaganda any better. Nevertheless, its television, radio, and newspapers very efficiently play the role of a tool and propaganda. Every day we talk endlessly of the party's mouthpiece, propaganda tools, and other things; yet our propaganda has far from attained the expected results." "...at present, we are confronted by a big theoretical issue, that is, we have always rejected everything capitalist and regarded such things as unacceptable. This naturally includes journalism. The higher the political content, the more unacceptable they are to us. However, I believe the general character should be of primary consideration."

Judging from these talks by Liu Binyan, it is not difficult to see that not only has he wiped away the essential differences between proletariat newspapers and bourgeois newspapers, but he also wants our newspapers to abandon their party spirit principle, deviate from the leadership of the Communist Party, learn from and accept the practices of newspaper industries in Western countries, and constitute a "force" parallel to the judiciary and the administration.

Possessed of a clearcut party spirit, the proletariat newspaper acts as a mouthpiece and the mass media for the party and the people. This is an unshakeable fundamental principle. At the start of their revolutionary activities, Marx, Engels, and Lenin considered the newspaper a tool in the revolutionary struggle. In his letter to Auguste Bebel, Engels pointed out: "The party primarily needs a political organ." (Footnote 1) ("The Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 34, p 360) In the article "Marx and the 'NEUE RHENISCHE ZEITUNG'" written to commemorate the first death anniversary of Marx, Engels recalled the struggle waged by Marx in order to establish the world's first proletarian organ, the NEUE RHENISCHE ZEITUNG, and summed up the experiences in running a paper under Marx's guidance. He explicitly stated: "When we undertook to set up a major newspaper in Germany, the circumstances determined our position. This position is that of a democrat; however, everywhere, on every concrete occasion, this democratic group stresses its own unique proletarian nature, a feature it could not immediately convey in its banner." (Footnote 2) ("The Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 178) The history of the proletarian revolutionary struggle indicates that prior to the birth of the proletarian political party, newspapers were the mass media used to establish the party. After the birth of the party, newspapers were the "principal means to consolidate the party," (Footnote 3) (Lenin: "Declaration of the Editorial Board of 'Iskra', "The Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 18, p 315) It is also the "primary medium to carry out propaganda on Marxism among the masses." (Footnote 4) (Lenin: "On the Present Situation of the RSDLP," "The Collective Works of Lenin," Vol 18, p 202) It is the "tool to educate and unite the true advanced class" (Footnote 5) (Lenin: "A Few Words on Results and Facts," "The Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 19, p 43), as well as "an extremely important tool for organizing the working class." (Footnote 6) (Lenin: "Report of the Central Committee of the RSDLP to the Brussels Conference and Instructions to the Central Committee Delegation," "The Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 20, p 508) After the proletarian revolution achieves victory and gains political power, that is, during the socialist transition period, the newspaper becomes "the tool for a dictatorship of the proletariat" (Footnote 7) (Lenin: "On the Nature of our Newspapers," "The Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 601), as well as "for socialist construction." (Footnote 8) (Lenin: "The Present Tasks of the Soviet Regime," "The Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 513) Newspapers have always had a class or party character as well as a strong political stamp. This is true in socialist and Western countries. There is no newspaper nor can there be one in this world that is bereft of a class nature or transcends factionalism. The difference lies only in that one informs readers in a comprehensive manner, while another seeks to conceal by all means.

When he came to China for academic exchanges in the early 1980's, Mr Klein, dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Minnesota, said in reply to a question: "Generally speaking, the press in the United States in fact reflects the point of view and thinking of the entire bourgeoisie in the United States. It also reflects the major political viewpoints of the American Government and social organs. Similarly, in any other countries in the world, their press reflects the thinking and viewpoints of the people in control of the press organs."

Actually, the statements of Liu Binyan are contradictory. On the one hand, he wants our newspapers to learn from the U.S. newspaper industry and not become the propaganda tool of the Communist Party; on the other hand, he admits that television, radio, and newspapers in the United States have very effectively played the role of a tool and propaganda. The question is: For whom have they acted as propaganda tool? Is it a propaganda tool which transcends any class, clique or party? Does this kind of newspaper industry exist in this world?

Liu Binyan adopted a negative attitude not only towards the nature of our newspapers but also towards our newspapers themselves. He said: "Now I am going to make a bold remark: I believe that to a great extent, China's newspapers are not newspapers at all, especially the kind put out by various departments in our central government." "Looking at the situation around the country, newspapers in China did not truly become newspapers." Is such an attitude of totally negating our newspapers by Liu Binyan fair and just? Over the last 30 years, our newspapers have made the necessary contributions in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and in encouraging the people to carry on with socialist construction. Even though our newspapers have their faults, even major faults, looking at history comprehensively, achievements have been the primary feature and the principal trends have been good. In particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as the mouthpiece of the party and people, a tool for dictatorship of the people's democracy and for socialist construction (including material and spiritual civilizations), our newspapers have undergone delightful transformations along with the development of various socialist causes. Through its propaganda, the newspapers have played and continue to play a conspicuous and enormous role in transforming party and state principles, guidelines, and policies into conscientious action by the cadres and people, educating and uniting the people, unifying the people's thinking, encouraging the advanced elements and spurring on the backward ones, and thus achieving one victory after another for the socialist cause. Of course, we also see clearly the different mistakes, flaws, and faults that still exist in newspaper work. It is precisely for this reason that our newspapers continue to implement reforms under the premise of adherence to the four cardinal principles and the correct leadership of the party, and seek to make our papers more readable, agreeable, and credible. Naturally, the kind of reforms we talk of are not reforms of a fundamental nature, but are self-improvement and self-development conducted under the premise of an unchanging fundamental character of the socialist newspaper industry.

In some speeches, Liu Binyan repeatedly advocated that "from the day of their appearance, newspapers were already a very unique things." He stressed that "journalism has its own special mission, and should perform a special service for society with its special methods." He said: "It is necessary to cry out loud for the freedom of the press." "We do not aspire to become kings without thrones, nor do we intend to become subservient." Based on these remarks, we can see that the reason he has repeatedly talked of the so-called "third force" or "fourth estate" was that he wanted us journalists to become the so-called "special" force which comes under no restrictions and can do as it pleases. As a reporter of the party organ and as a Communist Party member, it is necessary to not only strictly obey the party charter and Constitution, but also to adhere to the discipline of propaganda. This is the concrete demonstration of upholding the party spirit principle of our newspapers. It is exactly on this aspect that Liu Binyan has excessively stressed "uniqueness" and "particularity" without putting himself in a correct relationship with the party organization. Hence, in many public speaking engagements, he exaggerated and distorted the faults and errors in party and government work, as well as the dark side of socialist society, spreading a mood of pessimism, disappointment, and discontent among the people towards the party's leadership and the socialist system.

In order to fully and correctly implement the principles, guidelines, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, adhere to reforms, open up to outside world and enliven the economy, uphold the four cardinal principles, and further promote our country's socialist modernization and construction, our newspapers should be tempered in the ongoing struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalization, and thus be able to better adhere to the party spirit principle, uphold the political direction of serving the party, the people, and socialism, and strive to open up a new situation as the mouthpiece of the party and the people.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS ATTEND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

OW020917 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1334 GMT 31 May 87

[By reporter Zhang Sutang]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA) -- The Shoudu Gymnasium had a full house on the evening of the "1 June" International Children's Day. The Soong Ching Ling Foundation this evening sponsored a big song-and-dance benefit performance to mark Children's Day and to solicit contributions for the development of our country's undertakings for children.

Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Yao Yilin, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Huang Zhen, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Zhou Peiyuan, and Ma Wenrui attended the performance. [passage omitted]

QIN JIWEI, OTHERS MOURN HUANG CHAOTIAN DEATH

OW021229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Nanjing, 1 Jun (XINHUA) -- Comrade Huang Chaotian, a long-tested faithful communist fighter, outstanding CPC member, outstanding PLA commander, and former adviser to the Nanjing Military Regional Headquarters, died of illness in Nanjing on 28 April 1987 at the age of 72.

Qin Jiwei, Chen Pixian, Song Renqiong, Li Desheng, Song Shilun, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, and Zhang Aiping, as well as the Central Military Commission, the General Staff, Political and Logistics Departments, the Nanjing Military Region, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, and the Xingquo County CPC Committee sent wreaths or cabled condolences. [passage omitted]

RENMIN RIBAO ON NAVY'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

HK020927 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 87 p 4

[Report by Huang Caihong (7806 1752 5725) and Shu Jianping (5289 1696 1627): "Chinese Navy's Communication Signals Reach Various Oceans and Continents"]

[Text] On 28 May these reporters learned from the leading organ of the Navy that the Chinese Navy's telecommunications signals can now reach all the four oceans and the seven continents. Today, Chinese naval vessels navigating in any ocean can keep in continuous touch with the Navy's leading organ.

In the past few years, while stepping up the systematic transformation of existing telecommunications stations to ensure that they meet the requirements for advanced data and language telecommunications and picture transmissions, the Telecommunications Department of the Navy has built up some modern large-sized telecommunications stations. Today, the Chinese Navy possesses one of the most powerful superlong wave telecommunications systems in the world and an advanced long-distance shortwave telecommunications system. [paragraph continues]

New-type ultrashort wave stations for internal telecommunications in the formation of vessels have been used to equip naval units. Naval units along the coast have separately built up their own telecommunications relay networks formed by microwave and ultrashort wave repeaters which have helped to effectively improve the telecommunications link between outlying islands and the continent. More advanced telecommunications equipment and technology, such as optical fiber telecommunications, microcomputer telecommunications, and satellite telecommunications, have also been applied to the Navy's telecommunications system. The Navy's telecommunications system was used throughout China's first scientific survey of the Antarctic, the three scientific experiments carried out by Chinese scientists in the South Pacific Ocean, as well as the Chinese Navy's visit to the three South Asian countries and the several long-distance cruises by Chinese naval vessels. During the Antarctic scientific survey, a total of more than 260,000 telegraphic dispatches were sent and more than 510 radio telephone calls were made without error.

CHINESE TANK FORCE AMONG TOP 3 IN WORLD

HK011110 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0902 GMT 31 May 87

[Report: "Number of Tanks of the Chinese Army Is Among the First Three in the World"]

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Chinese ground forces are advancing toward an orientation of mechanization, armorization, and a high degree of coordination, and its armored troops have become the main attacking force in ground battles. The number of tanks in the Chinese Army is now among the top three in the world.

At present, the proportion of armored troops in the Chinese ground forces is tending to increase. In the mechanized group armies, the proportion of tank battalions and armored infantry battalions has reached 66 percent of the total fighting battalions. For the first time the proportion of special arms is higher than that of the infantry. It symbolizes that the Chinese Army's modernization drive has reached a new level.

In the 1940's China basically used the "all-country brand" tanks chiefly made by Japan, the United States, and England. In the early 1950's it bought tanks from the Soviet Union. The "59-type" tanks were first produced by China at the end of the 1950's. Over the past 30 years the Chinese Army has forcefully developed the weaponry for its armored troops and has basically established a weaponry system with distinctive Chinese characteristics to suit the demand of modern warfare.

Now the Chinese Army already has a complete family of tanks. Apart from the main fighting tanks, there are also amphibious tanks, light tanks, bridge-building tanks, and mine-clearing tanks. Besides, there are also some support vehicles and guns such as infantry fighting vehicles, caterpillar self-propelled guns, self-propelled rocket launchers, anti-tank missile launching vehicles, armored transport, communications and command vehicles, and tank-rescue tractors fighting in coordination [with the main fighting tanks]. All this ensures that the Chinese Army has great attacking power and an ability to subsist in modern wars.

CHINA ESTABLISHES NEW ARMY TRAINING DIVISIONS

HK020827 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese 19 May 87 p 1

[Article by reporter Gu Boliang (7357 0130 5328): "A Good Beginning -- Comments on a Number of Newly Established Training Divisions" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Last October, as approved by the Central Military Commission, a number of training divisions were established by the ground force group armies. By mid-April this year, they had already completed a periodic new soldiers' training task. The strict examinations at various levels show that the results of training were generally better than last year in both ordinary and professional subjects, which laid a solid foundation in the political, ideological, technical, and tactical fields as well as in discipline, style, and health for the new soldiers in enabling them to change from ordinary people into revolutionary soldiers. The development from establishing the training regiments and separating the training of old soldiers from the training of new soldiers, to establishing the training divisions and further expanding the capacity of training reflects a general trend of development of the Chinese Army's reform of the training system.

The emergence of the training divisions is not an accidental phenomenon. In 1985, after an enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, in order to suit the strategic change in the guiding ideology of our Army building, training regiments were widely established by the group armies. The training for individual personnel and the training for the Army as a whole were then separated and the starting point of training was raised. However, after 1 year's practice, some new contradictions appeared in this training system, which was characterized by "first train, then make up" and which took the training regiment as the main body. For this reason, the General Staff Headquarters made certain readjustments of the group armies' training system. Establishing a number of training divisions was one of the measures. Thus, the achievements of reform of the training system were further consolidated, perfected, and developed. The practice of the first period of this new soldiers' training scheme proves that compared with the training regiments, the newly established training divisions have more advantages.

THE IDEA OF TRAINING NEW SOLDIERS IN LIGHT OF THEIR PROFESSIONS HAS BEEN REALIZED. The training regiments established in 1985 were based on the original infantry regiments. Some of them were not suited to the special training for new soldiers. Since establishing the training divisions, apart from the infantry, various other arms of the services, including the artillery troops, the Engineering Corps, the signal units, the Antichemical Warfare Corps, and the reconnaissance troops, also have suitable professional training organizations. Thus, the problem of insufficient training organizations for professional arms of the services has been solved; the roles of cadres, equipment, and the existing training grounds and facilities have been fully exploited; and the quality of professional training for new soldiers has been effectively ensured.

THE TRAINING CAPACITY HAS BEEN FURTHER EXPANDED. In the past the training regiments were under the jurisdiction of the infantry divisions. After the training divisions were set up, the training capacity was increased by about 25 percent. A certain division is one example: Before the training division was established, the infantry division only trained some 56 percent of new soldiers that were needed by the group army, but after the training division was set up, this percentage rose to 83. [paragraph continues]

Only 17 percent of the new soldiers had to be trained under separate arrangements. Thus, more new soldiers were able to receive strict, regular, and systematic training in the training division while other soldiers were able to concentrate their energy on other jobs during the new soldiers' training period.

INTERNAL RELATIONS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING HAVE BEEN BETTER HANDLED. After the infantry divisions having jurisdiction over the training regiments were changed into training divisions, the internal relations of education and training concerning military, political, cultural, and civil affairs were handled better by both the training divisions and combat troops. In the period of individual training, the new soldiers are trained in the training divisions while the old soldiers are studying technology for civilian use in their own units. In the second year, the new soldiers can have further training, or study science and cultural knowledge and undertake other tasks. They have different emphases and definite divisions of work. In the period of group training, both new and old soldiers together carry out training on combined fighting tactics for various levels from squad to division and regiment. Thus, the tasks and time for training in the military, political, and cultural fields and the field of civil affairs are further ensured.

These newly established training divisions have summed up their initial experiences in the first period of new soldiers' training. They are useful to further strengthening the building of the training divisions and consolidating and perfecting the new training system.

1. It is necessary to build up a new concept that the training system depends on the quality of training. Being an organization of the group army for training new soldiers and promoting squad leaders, the quality of education and training of the training divisions has a direct bearing on the overall building of the group army and the overall training and the increase in fighting capacity of the combat troops. The purpose of "first train, then make up" is to ensure the quality of new soldiers' training so that a solid foundation can be laid for raising the starting point of military training. In order to ensure the quality of training, the training divisions have attached great importance to the training of a contingent of cadres suited to the characteristics of these divisions. The teaching ability of the key cadres has been increased through various channels such as short-term training, demonstration teaching, academic research, public appraisal, and intercollegiate coordination. More than 85 percent of the key cadres have the necessary characteristics of the training divisions which take teaching as the central task.

2. It is necessary to establish and perfect various training systems with teaching as the center. At ordinary times the main task of the training divisions is to train new soldiers, key cadres, and university students. All other work must be carried out around the central point of teaching. Establishing and perfecting various systems and regularizing the order of training are objective demands of the overall building of the training divisions. Therefore, based on various training systems of the original training regiments, the training divisions should further work out and perfect various training systems in light of their specific characteristics so that all work can be carried out with teaching as the center.

3. It is necessary to have long-term building in mind and do a good job at present to ensure the training. The establishment of the training division is not a temporary measure but an important measure for further perfecting the system of "first train, then make up." It is necessary to have long-term building in mind and do a good job in capital construction in order to satisfy the needs of teaching and training.
[paragraph continues]

However, since some new difficulties have emerged in teaching and training since establishing the training divisions, which have to be solved as soon as possible, various training divisions should follow the principle of taking both long-term building and solving urgent problems into consideration and work out positive methods to tap potential and improve training facilities and teaching conditions with the assistance of the higher level authorities.

LIAOWANG DISCUSSES CIVILIAN TRAINING FOR PLA MEN

HK020545 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 21, 25 May 87 pp 6-8

[Article by Hu Nianqiu (5170 1628 4428) and Chen Xiangnan (7115 3276 1344): "China's Army Pays Attention To Training Qualified Personnel for Peacetime Construction"]

[Text] Over the past few years, there has been a strategic readjustment in the guiding principle for China's Army building and the focus of its Army work has been shifted onto the track of peacetime construction and modernization. The country pays close attention to training personnel for the Army as well as to training servicemen to participate in peacetime local construction. This is what the Chinese Army refers to as its effort to train servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army. Apart from being an important part of Army training and education, this is also an important Army management objective. The whole Army is now involved in this effort.

The Chinese Army's effort to train servicemen to be useful both in the Army and out of it indicates that since the focus of the country's work has been shifted onto the track of modernization, the Chinese Army is trying to exploit the intellectual resources among its officers and men and the people, apart from protecting the country and conducting its peacetime construction. This is actually a reform of great significance which will have an effect on Army building and the country's economic revitalization. Chinese party and Government leaders have pointed out many times that by doing this the Army is doing pioneering work, and that this will benefit the country, the Army, and the people.

I.

Training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army was proposed by the CPC Central Military Commission's Comrade Deng Xiaoping. In the face of the new situation and its new tasks, the Chinese Army must do this.

In 1977, at a plenary meeting of the Central Military Commission, Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out: "Army building should be enlivened. Focusing our attention on Army building is not enough. It is also necessary to pay close attention to the demobilization of cadres and fighters and to transferring them to civilian work." He continued: "About 1 million fighters are mobilized each year. The problem of how to make them more useful people locally is one that warrants serious attention. The education and training for fighters should be such that it will enable each soldier to do many types of work. They should be taught politics, military and technical knowledge, a little mathematics, physics, and chemistry, a little about industry and agriculture, and some degree of foreign languages." "The training should be such that after receiving it, our cadres and fighters can both fight and participate in socialist construction."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in addition to directing the party's and the state's work, this Chinese leader has introduced many new requirements regarding Army building. In 1984, at a forum sponsored by the Central Military Commission, reiterating the need for the whole country, the whole party, the whole Army, and all the people to work for the overall national construction situation with utmost devotion, Deng Xiaoping pointed out "The problem of training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities is closely related to the problem of taking the overall situation into consideration." He told the Army to "pay close attention to training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities."

China's present central task is to work toward large-scale economic development and to carry out large-scale economic construction. As an important part of the country, the Chinese Army should on the one hand take both its needs and the country's overall situation into consideration and, on the other, subordinate itself to and work in the interests of national construction. Thus, if Army education and training are confined to teaching its officers and men to fight, they are obviously inadequate. They should also learn to build the motherland.

By training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army, we can enable the officers and men in our Army to more satisfactorily perform the tasks of protecting and building the motherland and to fulfill the mission that the Army is charged with in the new period. One of the frequently encountered problems in peacetime Army building is the problem of transferring cadres to other jobs and demobilizing soldiers. By training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and out of it and by combining Army building with the fighters' desire to be useful people, we can inspire our fighters with lofty ideals, encourage them to learn and make progress, enhance cohesion, contribute to internal unity and solidarity, create conditions for the employment of demobilized officers and men, make resettlement an easier task, and improve Army-government and Army-people relations, thus upholding social stability and unity.

Training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army is also an effective measure for modernizing the Army. The modernization of our Army is focused on updating its equipment and improving the quality of its fighters. By training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army, we can contribute toward achieving these two ends. As far as equipment updating is concerned, although we mainly place our hopes on the development of the country's defense and ordnance industries, we cannot afford to overlook the importance of the technological innovations we make while training servicemen to be "dualy useful." On the other hand, from the viewpoint of the need to improve the quality of our fighters, to train servicemen to be useful both in the Army and out of it is to exploit an intellectual resource. While being trained to be "dualy useful," the officers and men of our Army acquire scientific and technical knowledge and professional skills. In peacetime, they can work efficiently and more satisfactorily demonstrate the effects of their training. In war, they can fight with great combat effectiveness.

In compliance with Deng Xiaoping's opinions, since the late 1970's and early 1980's, the Army has conducted a succession of experiments in training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities. Units stationed in urban areas and communication centers began earlier than other units, and the whole Army has gradually become involved in the work. In 1983, with the approval of the CPC Central Military Commission, the General Political Department circulated the "Decision Concerning the Strengthening of the Scientific, Cultural, and Theoretical Education of Army Cadres" and worked out regulations on training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army.

The Army's units have since regarded scientific and cultural education and the task of training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities as strategic measures for speeding up Army building. Since 1985, several thousand work teams have visited various barracks to conduct inquiries, make arrangements, dispatch tens of thousands of letters and questionnaires, and prepare surveys and registrations regarding the task of training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and out of it. In addition, the General Political Department and other relevant state leadership departments have jointly held five on-the-spot meetings to sum up and exchange experience in this work.

Thanks to the efforts of the Army's leadership departments, the program for training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities has rapidly develop. The Army has administered tens of thousands of civilian technical training courses and set up courses in such areas as crop cultivation, animal husbandry, transportation, maintenance services, the catering trade, the food-processing industry, driving, mechanical and electrical equipment maintenance, building construction, finance, accounting, medicine, business management, clerical work, stenography, painting, music, calligraphy, and literature. Taking advantage of their technology and equipment, some special units pay special attention to training servicemen in radar technology, microcomputer technology, laser technology, information theory, and operational research. In 1985, more than 900,000 officers and men in the Army took training courses in various types of civilian technology. In the last 2 years, while China was reducing the size of its Army by 1 million officers and men, the number of officers and men taking training courses in various types of civilian technology decreased. However, the quality of these training courses was better than in previous years and they are now becoming regular and standardized courses. As a result of all this, the program for training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army is now steadily developing.

II.

The program for training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities is a complicated systems engineering project. Since different units have different responsibilities, since conditions differ throughout the country where they are stationed, and since the servicemen being trained, and to be trained, by them have varied cultural and educational backgrounds, they adopt different methods in training servicemen in Army technology and, in particular, in civilian technology.

China is now executing an "integrated program for training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army." This program requires that Army units incorporate civilian technical training into the regular Army education and training so that it combines with military technical, political, and cultural education in regular Army training to form an integrated training course. It also requires the formulation of overall plans. Training and examinations are arranged under unified leadership. The Army's new training program requires a fighter to spend at least 6 months of his 3 years' service receiving civilian technical training. Since there is already a division of labor within the Army, it is therefore necessary to give different types of civilian technical training to soldiers of different specialized branches of the Army on the basis of the principle of combining Army needs with civilian training. Generally speaking, there are three types of soldiers: First, soldiers who are useful both in the Army and localities; second, soldiers who are useful in the Army but not as useful locally; and third, soldiers who are not useful locally. [paragraph continues]

Soldiers who are useful both in the Army and localities, civilian technical training will be given to them mainly to reinforce their knowledge; soldiers who are useful in the Army but not as useful locally will mainly be given remedial (or extended) civilian technical training; and soldiers who are not useful locally will be enrolled in civilian technical training classes in groups or sent to civilian technical schools run by their units (or ones run jointly by the Army and the people).

A certain division under the Nanjing Military Region is among those units which have begun earlier than others to train servicemen to be useful both in the Army and out of it. This division has been involved in this work since 1979. Over the past 8 years, more than 8,400 of the 11,500 soldiers demobilized from this division have been given a grounding in at least one type of civilian technology. Since 1984, the division has been executing an "integrated Army-civilian training program." It divides each training year into a recruit drilling period and an integrated training period. During the first period, in accordance with "schooling" requirements, the instructors will spend 4 months giving the new recruits rigorous regular basic training, the purpose of which is to firm up their ideological and political understanding, to educate them in military skills and discipline, to train them physically, and to turn them from civilians into soldiers and from soldiers into qualified fighters. During the same period, recruits who serve 2 and 1/2 years in the Army will be given reinforcement civilian technical training, recruits for specialized technical units with locally semi-applicable know-how will be given remedial civilian technical training, and recruits who serve 3 years will be given regular civilian technical training. During the second period, all recruits will return to their units to receive tactical drilling and, as planned, to receive training in the subjects prescribed by the integrated training program. According to this program, a recruit receives civilian technical training mainly in the first period. A recruit who is to serve 3 years in the Army will normally receive 4 to 5 months' civilian technical training.

A certain destroyer detachment represents another type. Since it is a technical unit, more than half of its specialized departments are applying types of technology that are either completely or partially useful outside the barracks. In accordance with the Army's technical skill standards and with reference to the "PRC Skilled Workers' Rating Standards," this detachment has worked out detailed regulations on remedial civilian technical training. In addition to giving their soldiers rigorous military training, it gives remedial civilian technical training to those who can pass the examinations to become qualified skilled workers. Soldiers of departments applying technology that is not useful outside the barracks will be given civilian technical training in the factories run by these departments or at the civilian technical schools run by the detachment. Practicing a system of "promotion according to classification, organization, and training," they cooperate with factories, the schools in the vicinity of their bases, and scientific research units in training servicemen to "be useful both in the Army and out of it" during in-port breaks and overhauls. In 1986, about 1,000 of the detachment's servicemen were either certified as useful both in the Army and out of it or classified as skilled technical workers.

As for the civilian training for Army cadres, the emphasis is mainly on scientific, cultural, and business management knowledge. Secondary education (including special secondary education) has basically been made universal and college education is developing in the Army.

III.

The Central Military Commission has decided that primary importance must be attached to Army needs in training people to be useful both within and outside of the Army. To implement this decision, the Army has made it a rule that whoever fails in military training is not allowed to take civilian technical training courses, and that fine squad leaders and those who do well in military training will be encouraged technologically. This means that they are allowed to take those "popular" training courses, such as driving, electrical and mechanical equipment maintenance, and business management. By doing all this, it has aroused the servicemen's enthusiasm for military training and can also ensure quality. As a result, fine fighters can take those "popular" technical training courses and become even more useful in their hometowns after leaving the Army.

Over the past 2 years, as a result of the development of the program for training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities, the Army has built many civilian technical education bases (or centers). There are now more than 6,000 large civilian technical education bases providing good training. They use standard teaching materials and have proper facilities. Examinations and the issuing of certificates has been centralized. Various units have built many smaller education bases or centers. These bases or centers are mainly attached to the units' factories, farms, repair shops, medical corps, service centers, and various technical departments. By doing this, these units can closely combine various specialized departments, make the best use of their technology and facilities, train servicemen in the barracks, and make management easier. A certain group army under the Chengdu Military Region represents yet another type. In cooperation with local authorities, it has established 75 civilian technical schools and provided 282 civilian technical training courses, thus giving the training the character of formal school education. Recently, in cooperation with various local governments, this unit has managed to incorporate civil technical training for its servicemen into local adult education schemes. As a result, new progress has been made in the Army's effort to train people to be useful both within and outside of the Army.

By establishing education bases and centers, we have been able to solve the problems of teaching staff, classrooms, and practicing facilities, thus ensuring the quality of the Army's civilian technical training for its servicemen, in addition to creating new training possibilities and providing conditions for the standardization and institutionalization of this training. This is indispensable to the development of the Army's program for training its servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities.

IV.

The program for training people to be useful both in the Army and localities constitutes a major breakthrough in Army education and training. In addition to enlivening Army work, it also contributes to national construction by training many people to be useful outside the barracks. According to rough statistics, over the past 2 years about 1 million officers and men have been certified as useful both in the Army and out of it or have received technical ratings certificates. In the Army, these people are outstanding fighters. However, after leaving the Army, they are active on many fronts in the cities and the countryside. Thus, they are much sought after by local governments and the masses. Evidence mainly includes: First, training to be useful both in the Army and localities, we have combined the Army's fine tradition with modern science and technology, and given impetus to local construction. [paragraph continues]

The tasks performed by the Chinese Army over the past few years are evidence of this. For example, between 1982 and 1983, more than 30,000 Army officers and men were responsible for the most difficult part of the project of diverting water from the Luan He to Tianjin. Their task was to dig a 25 km tunnel across the watershed dividing the Luan He and Hai He river systems. The place is badly weathered with several hundred subterranean faults. Thanks to their indomitable fighting spirit and their advanced technology, they were able to finish the work 1 year ahead of schedule, thus reducing the construction time by half and the cost by 15 percent. After examining the work, Zhao Jinsheng, a noted hydraulics engineering expert and a professor at Tianjin University, was moved and said that although he had spent more than 50 years conducting hydraulics engineering research, he had never known that such high quality work could be done in so short a time. Deng Xiaoping praised them, saying that this was an example of the Army's contribution to key construction projects.

Another example is that between 1985 and 1986, tens of thousands of Army, Navy, and Air Force officers and men participated in some important construction work in the famous Shengli Oilfields. The whole project included the construction of two reservoirs, each with a holding capacity of 120 million cubic meters, two large dams, two telecommunication lines with a total length of 220 km, an airstrip, a first class road, and a dozen other works. Trained to be useful both in the Army and out of it, these officers and men are well grounded in civilian technology and they were able to fulfill their tasks very satisfactorily and with great speed. Commenting on this, a responsible person of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry described this as another of the Army's great contributions to national construction.

Second, by training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities, we have been able to satisfy their desire to be trained and useful people. In the past, servicemen generally felt that they were "worse off" and cadres felt that "leading servicemen is not an enviable job and demobilizing them is worse." Since we introduced the program for training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and out of it, they generally feel that "one has something to learn in the Army and will have a good future after being demobilized." Thus, people now serve in the Army with few worries and they are enthusiastic about it. Many parents have written letters to various units, praising them for training servicemen to be useful both in the Army and localities. "Our son can now hope to be a useful man. As parents, we feel that one of our major worries has been dispelled." Others praised the units for "doing a great thing for us by training servicemen in civilian technology" and for "being more farsighted than parents."

Third, thanks to this work, local government departments can now more easily find jobs for demobilized servicemen and the people now "enthusiastically support the Army" even more than before. In the past, servicemen were not trained in applied local construction technology. Thus, it was difficult to find jobs for them after they were demobilized. Servicemen from rural areas were particularly badly off. Without technological knowledge, they could only return to their hometowns to till the land after being demobilized. In recent years, as a result of the introduction of the program for training people to be "dually useful," changes have taken place. Local authorities generally think highly of servicemen "trained to be dually useful." According to the state's civil administration and labor and personnel departments, the country has established service organizations in more than 1,900 of its more than 2,000 cities and counties to recommend to various trades the "dually useful people" demobilized from the Army. The number of these people now totals more than 1.2 million. Many "dually useful" people have distinguished themselves in local work and are now given important jobs. [paragraph continues]

According to the Shanghai Municipal Demobilized Servicemen's Resettlement Office, about 80 percent of demobilized servicemen who are "dually useful," and who have returned to Shanghai, have been given important jobs in factories, enterprises, organs, and schools. By training people to be "dually useful", we can help the local authorities find jobs for ex-servicemen and encourage ambitious young people. In some parts of the country, people are now enthusiastic about "joining the Army." Last year, when China began its conscription work in Zhejiang's Wenzhou Prefecture, where people had always been reluctant to join the Army, 100,000 applied for admission, although only 2,000 could be accepted. Some aged people went to the government office with their sons or grandsons several times to ask that their sons and grandsons be allowed to join the Army. Some young people working in other parts of the country hurried back to their hometowns, for fear that they might miss the opportunity. According to an investigation report prepared by the Wenzhou Military Subarea, the "enthusiasm for joining the Army" is a reflection of young people's patriotic feelings. This shows that the Army's program for training servicemen to be useful both within and outside of the Army appeals greatly to young people.

MORE RURAL WORKERS TURN TO INDUSTRY, SERVICES

OW011256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing, June 1 (XINHUA) -- The surplus labor force in the Chinese countryside continues to go into industry and the service trades, an official of the State Statistics Bureau said today.

Last year, the number of peasants employed in industry and the service trades went up 14.9 percent and 8.14 percent, respectively, from 1985.

This had brought the total number of peasants in rural factories, transportation, posts and telecommunications, commerce, catering, education and public health to 75.2 million.

Their proportion in the rural labor force rose from 18.11 percent in 1985 to 19.8 percent last year.

Each of them produced last year an average output value of more than 4,400 yuan (about 1,200 U.S. dollars), up 9.17 percent from 1985.

The income from non-agricultural sectors averaged 95.7 yuan per person in the rural areas last year, 10.94 percent more than in the previous year.

HUBEI LEADERS ATTEND CRAFTSMEN'S CONGRESS

HK030207 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Madarin 0900 GMT 31 May 87

[Excerpts] After attending the third Hubei provincial congress of craftsmen and specialized artisans earlier today, our station reporter has learned that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the total industrial output value of Hubei Province's handicraft industry achieved a 29 percent annual growth rate on the average. The industry's absolute value jumped from 12th place among the provinces in 1980 to 6th place, and the industry's export delivery value reached 56.99 million yuan. [passage omitted]

Han Ningfu, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Duan Yongkang, vice governor of the provincial government, awarded decorations and honorary certificates to great masters at the congress. Guan Guangfu, Guo Zhenqian, Qian Yunlu, and Liang Shufen, leaders from the provincial party committee and provincial government, called on the vast numbers of craftsmen and artisans at the congress and also viewed their work. [passage omitted]

HUNAN LEADERS WATCH SONG, DANCE PERFORMANCE

HK030317 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Excerpts] The cultural ensemble of the Ministry of Railways Engineering command gave their first performance to thank the people of Hunan in the hall of the provincial Military District yesterday evening. They gave a fine performance of song and dances. [passage omitted]

Responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army of the province and of Changsha, including Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Liu Fusheng, Jiang Jinliu, Wang Zinguo, Yu Haichao, Gu Shanqing, and Wang Zhongfu, watched the show.

XIZANG LEADERS MEET ARMED POLICE FORCE OFFICERS

HK030255 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 30 May, leading comrades from the Xizang autonomous regional party committee and Xizang Military District met with all the members of a visiting work team from the Chinese Peoples's Armed Police Force headquarters in the conference room of the Xizang People's Armed Police Force corps' Logistics Department. Attending the meeting were Wu Jinghua and Gyanincain Norbu, leaders of the regional party committee; Zhang Shaosong, political commissar of the Xinzang Military District; and Gao Changjin, deputy commander of the Xizang Military District. [passage omitted]

The five-member work team from the Chinese People's Armed Police Force headquarters, led by (Yu Xiyuan), police force Logistics Department director, arrived in Lhasa by plane on 17 May. Over the past few days, the work team concentrated on investigating and studying the police force's logistics work in Lhasa, Nagqu Prefecture, and Xigaze Prefecture, and also solved a number of real problems.

XIZANG LEADERS ATTEND CHILDREN'S DAY GATHERING

HK300331 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] Nearly 10,000 children gathered in the regional people's sports stadium on 29 May to celebrate Children's Day. [passage omitted] Regional party and government leaders including Wu Jinghua and Basang and responsible comrades of the regional Federation of Women, CYL Committee, and Federation of Trade Unions attended.

BRIEFS

XIZANG CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS -- On the average, Xizang region's peasants and herdsmen can go to the movies once a month. The region has 16 county-level libraries, 10 cultural centers, 16 township-level cultural offices, and 153 spare time literary and art propaganda teams. [Summary] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Jun 87 HK]

HEBEI'S XING ON IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK

SK020828 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 87 p 1

[Text] On 11 May, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, invited secretaries of party committees of some industrial and mining enterprises to a forum on how to strengthen ideological and political work among enterprises.

Xing Chongzhi said: In the new historical period, the party's tasks have changed, and a series of new principles and policies have been formulated by the party Central Committee. Therefore, it is demanded that the party's ideology, organization, and work style should be oriented to these new principles and policies. Under this condition, we should conduct conscientious studies and plunge into discovery of new ways to exploit the fighting role of the grass-roots party organizations and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members, and guide the masses to work hard for the realization of common ideals. He said: Ideological and political work should be conducted in a regular manner. Party organizations at all levels should actually pay attention to conducting systematic education on Marxist theory and the party's basic knowledge among party members in order to raise their ideological and political expertise and their ability to distinguish right from wrong and enable them to conscientiously resist bourgeois liberalism. In this regard, in-depth and painstaking work is needed. In opening ourselves to the outside world, we should seek important advanced technologies and modern management sciences and methods, as well as healthy culture and art, but we should not import corrosive bourgeois ideas. This is because what we believe in is communism and what we engage in is socialism. By no means should we import those ideas which basically conflict with communism and socialism.

Xing Chongzhi dwelt on two opinions concerning some practical problems among political work cadres. First, we should correctly handle the relationships among the party, government, and enterprises. Along with the deepening of reform, we should gradually separate the party work from the government work, should make a distinction between government administration and enterprise management, and should work out new systems for managing and appointing cadres. However, before the central authorities adopt the resolution on political structural reform, we should coordinate the relationships among the party, government, and enterprises in accordance with the present stipulations. Second, we should definitely regard political and ideological work as a science and fully affirm the importance of ideological and political work and the political work cadres. We should be concerned with and cherish the political work cadres in order to give full play to their role. Various units should, proceeding from reality, give consideration to the immediate interests of the political work cadres within the limits of their functions in order to mobilize their enthusiasm.

QINGHAI LEADERS PRESENT COMMENDATIONS

HK021003 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 May 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning there were cheers, laughter, and applause in the No. 20 conference room of the Xining guesthouse. A total of 150 representatives of advanced collectives and individuals from all the provincial democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, minority nationalities, and religious circles happily gathered under the same roof to receive commendations from the provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee. Amid lively music, Yin Kesheng, Ma Wanli, Ma Wending, Han Fucui, Bainma Dandzin, Fang Xin, Zhang Baian, Liao Aiting, Wang Fuxiang, and Han Shenggui, leaders from the provincial party and government organizations, presented silk banners and certificates of merit to the representatives of advanced collectives and individuals. [passage omitted]

The meeting to commend the representatives opened on 27 May. Leaders from the provincial party, government, and military organizations attended the opening ceremony. Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, extended warm congratulations to the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

QINGHAI LOANS FOR ENTERPRISES -- Since the beginning of 1987, Qinghai Province's industrial and commercial banks at all levels have extended a total of 62 million yuan in loans to more than 90 key enterprises and factories engaged in producing over 70 types of products. The loans are aimed at assisting them in expanding their productive forces. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 May 87 HK]

QINGHAI TAX REVENUE -- Qinghai Province's tax revenue during the January-April period this year totaled 162.06 million yuan, an increase of 8.5 percent compared with the same period last year. Of them, industrial and commercial tax revenue totaled 120.4 million, thus fulfilling 32 percent of the annual plan for industrial and commercial tax revenue. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 May 87 HK]

NEW GROUP CALLS FOR CONTACTS WITH MAINLAND

OW021117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- According to reports from the Chinese language press in the United States, leaders and activists of Taiwan's cultural, political, and social circles recently established a "Xiachao Association" in Taipei.

Wang Tuo, a noted writer and director of the HAIXIA [STRAIT] magazine, chaired the inaugural meeting. Chen Yingzhen, another noted writer, made a report on the preparations for the founding of the association. The meeting elected Wang Tuo and Huang Xinan president and vice president of the association. It also elected a nine-member council.

In an inaugural declaration adopted at the meeting, unequivocal propositions were set forth on settlement of the Taiwan question and on the political, social, and economic development of the island. On the settlement of the Taiwan question, the association "opposes interference by any international power," "opposes any separation policies designed to undermine national unity, kinship, and ethics," and "advocates that people on both sides of the straits should be free to travel, visit their relatives, and trade with one another."

'FIRST' PRC-TAIWAN FILM PRODUCTION COMPLETED

OW291529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 29 May 87

["First Film Co-produced by Taiwan and Mainland" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 29 (XINHUA) -- A new feature film "The Experiences of a Monk", the first co-production between Taiwan and the mainland of China, will be shown next month throughout the country.

Based on a legendary story of the Dunhuang grottoes, the film reveals the wishes and hopes of different nationalities during the Tang Dynasty (618-907).

The film is directed by Fang Xiang from Taiwan Art Film Corporation in Hong Kong, who returned to the mainland to make the film in 1983.

Fang's wife Zhu Wangyi, 27, plays the leading female role in the film and the monk is played by Zhou Lijing, a young noted Chinese actor.

The film was jointly made by the Tianshan film studio and Fang's corporation.

PRC TAKEOVER OF SPRATLY ISLANDS DENIED

OW311214 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 May 87 p 12

[Text] A rumor that ROC [Republic of China]-controlled Taiping Tao, an islet in Nansha Group or known as the Spratly Islands of the South China Sea, has been taken over by Communist Chinese armed forces is "totally groundless," Military Spokesman Maj. Gen. Chang Hui-yuan said yesterday.

Democratic Progressive Legislator Wu Hsu-chen said during an interpellation yesterday that rumors are circulating that Communist Chinese armed forces have taken over the islet and that the "ROC's servicemen on the islet were taken captive."

The lawmaker said the rumor was spread among the servicemen's families. When the families tried to verify the rumor with the Defense Ministry, they were told to keep the rumor a secret, Wu said.

She said Nansha Group has been under the ROC's control over the past 40 years and the defense and foreign ministries should take effective measures to maintain the nation's sovereignty over the territory.

MACAOLISBON ACCEPTS PINTO MACHADO'S RESIGNATION

OW030650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Lisbon, June 2 (XINHUA) -- Portuguese President Mario Soares accepted the resignation of the governor of Macao, Joaquim Pinto Machado, a government spokesman announced here today.

According to a radio report, the president decided to seek a new governor for Macao in the near future.

The Lisbon daily DIARIO DE NOTICIAS cited a high-ranking Portuguese official as saying the new governor will be chosen "after prior consultations with the local (Macao) populace, including Macao's Legislative Assembly and representative social groups."

Pinto Machado, 56, who was appointed the governor of Macao on May 28, 1986, submitted his resignation Saturday. Although he did not explain his reasons, reports said he resigned because of differences within the administration.

There was a permanent confrontation between the governor's group and another group of officials in Macao who called themselves "the president's group," the paper said.

Macao, the oldest European settlement in Asia, is administered by the Portuguese, although its 450,000 inhabitants are 97 percent Chinese. It was rented to Portugal in 1557 and China is scheduled to resume its exercise of sovereignty of the 15-square kilometre enclave on December 20, 1999.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

4 June 1987

